

CASHMORES  
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# SUNDAY TELEGRAPH

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CARDINAL HEENAN  
MAKING OF A  
BISHOP P.6  
'Think tank' top man P.16

## Identity cards proposal for Britain Voluntary plan

By PETER PATERSON, Industrial Correspondent

DISCUSSIONS have been going on in Whitehall on whether it will be necessary to adopt a national system of identity cards in Britain as part of the adjustment to membership of the Common Market. Officials of the Home Office, the Department of Employment and other Ministries for some time have been studying

£100m.  
to cut  
jobless

By Our Industrial  
Correspondent

IN an attempt to reduce the rise in unemployment this winter, the Government is to announce a £100 million programme of public works in development areas. The money will be spent on road works, repairs to schools and universities, and improvements to hospitals. It could provide 60,000 to 70,000 jobs. Such programmes are a well-known way of alleviating winter unemployment. The device was used during at least four winters of Labour's period of office. The difference on this occasion

identity card regulations in Market countries.

Although there is no compulsion under the Treaty of Rome for "Euro-citizens" to carry identity cards, five of the six member countries have laws making it necessary for everyone over the age of 16 to carry such a card.

The exception is Holland. There the identity card scheme is voluntary.

Within the Six, the cards also act as passports for travel between Community countries. But regulations governing their use in some European states would certainly prove unacceptable in British circumstances.

In France, for instance, it is necessary to report at a police station with an identity card when changing an address.

Although the Whitehall discussions have not yet produced a policy line on which the Government could act, it is understood that a voluntary scheme

on the Dutch pattern has its supporters. Under the free movement of labour provisions of the Common Market, workers moving to another member country would have to observe national laws in force in the host country.

Less cumbersome

An identity card issued by the British Government would be less cumbersome for such workers to carry with them— and produce to the police on request—than a passport. It would also be less expensive for people travelling regularly between Community countries.

The problem facing the Government, however, is that while an identity card system would represent a step towards "Europeanisation", it would also face considerable political opposition in this country, and not only from anti-Market forces.

Identity cards were issued during the 1939-45 war, and their abolition was an important element in Sir Winston Churchill's campaign to "set the people free" by dismantling wartime controls.

### PRIME MINISTER TIPS LADY OUT OF BED



Picture: Donald Price

MR. HEATH, sun-tanned and smiling after tipping Miss Ann Warren, a 22-year-old teacher, out of bed at the Bexley Conservative fete yesterday. Hitting the bell with his tenth ball he was rewarded by the sight of Miss Warren, in a baby doll nightie, tumbling to the ground.

The Prime Minister toured the sideshow and won sweets and a leatherette stool on the tombola. Earlier, he opened a new scout headquarters at Welwyn, sampling the camp cooking and questioning canoeists on their ability to do the Eskimo roll. He then visited the Bexley Conservative Association offices to receive

a petition from sixth formers of Westwood Secondary School asking for his help in saving them from being merged into a comprehensive as planned by Bexley's new Labour dominated council. The deputations were impressed with his knowledge of their case and his promise to see that the 1,200 signatures reached Mrs. Thatcher.

## Wimbledon bans 32 stars in cash split

By DAVID MILLER

WIMBLEDON and the other major international tennis championships may have to play next year without 32 of the top professionals. A world-wide ban is to be placed on them from January 1, 1972.

Details of a financial row between the International Federation, the game's governing body, and Mr. Lamar Hunt, 38, the Texan oil multi-millionaire, became known at Wimbledon yesterday.

Mr. Hunt has the professional under contract, including John Newcombe, who retained his Wimbledon men's singles title yesterday. The Federation is to ban Mr. Hunt's players from all official tournaments, and will also bar his group, World Championship Tennis, from using affiliated courts. The intention is to force him out of the game.

Prize money row

The row is over the terms the group is asking for allowing its players to compete next year in International Federation events. The group already has its own private 21-tournament grand prize for its players.

The only way Mr. Hunt's players—who include Rod Laver, Ken Rosewall, Tony Roche, Tom Okker and Pancho Gonzalez—will be able to continue to play is at commercial venues such as Wembley Pool and the Royal Albert Hall, London, and others, mostly in America.

£20,000 demand

The basis of their requests were a "promotion payment" of up to £20,000 annually by each of the big three tournaments (in addition to any prize money), the right to negotiate TV and sponsorship contracts, and a 10 per cent. share of these and any increase in profits after 1971.

These were rejected by the Federation. Wimbledon was not directly represented in the negotiations. At yesterday's Press conference Mr. Herman David, chairman of the All-England Club, attended by invitation. He said angrily: "I'm not

going to pay Mr. Hunt £20,000 or any other sum in addition to the prize money to get their players to reappear in Wimbledon where they have made their name."

"I deplore that there should be emerging two governing bodies Mr. Hunt's group and the Federation."

"The conditions which have been put forward are totally unacceptable and we utterly reject them. The profits, from

A Funny Kid who made Wimbledon—P.3  
Henry Raven—P.33

Wimbledon go to the development of the game. We shall be loyal to the Federation whatever the consequences."

Ironically, it was Wimbledon, led by Mr. David, which after many years succeeded in 1968 in staging an open championship for the first time embracing the professionals. Now the game is once more split down the middle.

Mr. Hunt, who has interests in three other sports, had a contract to send his players next year to Wimbledon and Forest Hills. But this has seemingly been torn up by the Federation. Unless reconciliation can be achieved—and I was assured last night by one of the Federation's negotiators this is a possibility—Wimbledon next year

Continued on Back Page, Col. 4

### NEWCOMBE IS CHAMPION

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

The holder, John Newcombe, of Australia, beat Stan Smith, United States, 6-4 in the fifth set to take the men's singles foil at Wimbledon yesterday. Newcombe began as it were about to sweep Smith aside, as he had done with Rosewall in the semi-final. He took the first set 6-3 in a mere 34 minutes.

But Smith, a private in the United States Army, took the next two sets 7-5 and 6-2. Newcombe played himself back into the match by winning the fourth set 6-4 and clinched the title by taking the fifth set 6-4.

### LATE NEWS

FOUR HURT IN PUB SHOOTING  
Four men wounded last night when youth walked into St. Saviour Arms, Cavendish, and fired a sawn-off shotgun at drinkers at bar. All wounds "superficial."

MINE BOMB BLAST  
Police questioned suspected members of the Irish Republican Army near Nenagh, County Tipperary, last night after a bomb blast at the Canadiao owned Mogul Mines nearby earlier in the day. The bomb was planted by five armed men who held up staff and security guards.

## M.P.s TELL OF CHILD VICTIMS IN PAKISTAN ATROCITIES

By JOHN MICHAEL  
Commonwealth Correspondent

THE situation in East Pakistan is appalling, said three British M.P.s who arrived back in Britain yesterday after a tour of the area.

The number of refugees was approaching seven million and atrocities were still being committed by the Pakistan Army against children as well as adult civilians.

The state of tension and terror meant that the refugees were afraid to return to their homes, they said.

The M.P.s are Mr. Arthur Bottomley (Lab., Middlesbrough East), Mr. Toby Jessel (Con., Twickenham) and Mr. Reginald Prentice (Lab., East Ham North). The fourth member of the party, Mr. James Ramsden (Con., Harrogate) was taken ill during the visit and has not yet returned.

'Worse than Kenya'

Mr. Bottomley declared: "This was one of the most harrowing experiences I have ever had, worse even than what I saw in Kenya and comparable with the Second World War."

Mr. Jessel said he saw no excuse for the conduct of the Pakistan Army. The number of civilians killed had, he thought, reached six figures.

Asked how many atrocities he thought had been committed in East Pakistan, Mr. Jessel said that all those making up the six figures were atrocious because none of them died of old age.

"We came to a village called Bolisdi, 25 miles north northwest of Dacca. Here we found a hospital designed for 200 which had between 600 and 700 patients, of whom about 150 had receded wounds."

"Of these 150 there were 80 children. It was only two days

Continued on Back Page, Col. 6

### Indian fighters 'hit Pakistan'

Four Indian Air Force fighters and an armed helicopter strafed a village in the Dinapur district of East Pakistan yesterday, the Pakistan Government claimed in Islamabad last night. It described the attack as "a serious turn in events."

The village alleged to have been attacked is Amarkhana. The Government said that some hours earlier it had been subjected to heavy shelling by 120mm mortars "from the Indian side of the frontier."

—Reuter.

## SNOWDON MAY GO TO COURT

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

THE Earl of Snowdon is believed to be preparing to appear in court in answer to three summonses issued against him by Mr. Ray Bellisario, 35, a freelance photographer.

The summonses allege dangerous driving, careless driving and unsafe reversing. They are due to be heard at Haywards Heath magistrates court on Aug. 26, but Lord Snowdon's solicitors have asked for a later date, thought to be Sept. 2.

The agreement of Mr. Bellisario's solicitors would be needed for this. The summonses arise out of an incident involving Mr. Bellisario and Lord Snowdon, who was accompanied by Princess Margaret, at Haddon, Sussex, on May 31.

Lord Snowdon need not attend the magistrates' court. He can leave it to his lawyers to plead not guilty on his behalf. A defendant on a dangerous driving charge can be convicted without having to appear before the magistrates as long as he is represented by a barrister or a solicitor.

DATE UNSUITABLE

Mr. Edward Gallagher, clerk to the magistrates, confirmed yesterday that Lord Snowdon's solicitors had asked for another date, as August 26 was not suitable to them. He said he had not been advised as to whether Lord Snowdon would be in court.

Dangerous driving is a charge which can be dealt with summarily by the magistrates or sent for trial by jury. A defendant has the right to ask for trial by jury even though the prosecution might wish to proceed summarily.

If the prosecution wants the case to go to a jury, Lord Snowdon would have to appear at the preliminary hearing, so that the magistrates can decide if there is a prima facie case.

Mr. Gallagher said it was rare in such cases for an accused person not to appear before the magistrates to answer the summonses, because of the serious penalties that could be imposed in the case of a verdict of guilty.

## Wilson hint on party leader

By Our Political Staff

MR. HAROLD WILSON, Leader of the Opposition, made it plain yesterday that Labour party unity—and his continued leadership—will take priority when he comes to make his decision on Common Market entry.

In a major speech [Report: P.4] devoted entirely to Britain and Europe at the party's All Wales Rally at Newtown, Montgomery, Mr. Wilson referred to the party leadership.

"The Parliamentary Labour party, of course, elects its leader at the beginning of each session. Two hundred and eighty Labour Members are free to allow their names to go forward for nomination."

"No one has the right to election. Equally, I must now make clear, no one has the duty to accept nomination, against his will."

On the fence

On the Common Market Mr. Wilson remained on the fence.

But reading between the lines, he is getting in position to cock a second leg over to the anti side before dropping down firmly to align himself with the apparently overwhelming majority of the party in Parliament and the country who are against joining Europe.

After complaining that the proposed terms for entry are very far from being clear and precise, and expressing the hope that the Government would put it right in its White Paper to be published this week, Mr. Wilson said he hoped that the Labour party at its special conference on the Market on Saturday week would come to a collective decision.

He, of course, would play his part in that decision, and it would be his duty to recommend "the course I believe to be best in the interest of the country and of our people."

His other duty

As party leader, however, he had another duty. "That is," he went on, "to ensure the continuing basic unity of this party while recognising the competing and deeply-held, sincere views of M.P.s and others in our ranks on this issue."

This duty was to the whole party, not only to the Parliamentary party which, important

as it was, was still only part of the Labour movement.

The impression that Mr. Wilson will eventually swing against the Market was reinforced by his long catalogue of complaints about the proposed terms. Ministers had been "evasive and opaque," and he demanded answers to four key questions:

List of complaints

1—What would be the cost to Britain's balance of payments?

2—What would be not merely the short-term, but the continuing position of imports of New Zealand food into Britain?

3—What about continuing guarantees for Commonwealth sugar?

4—What would be the effect of capital movements in terms of the imposition of deflationary policies inimical to growth and full employment?

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## THE JO'BURG DAILY

### Floods havoc in Wales

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

Thunderstorms broke the fine spell in parts of North Wales yesterday and torrential rain caused havoc. The worst hit was Abergele, where a river burst its banks and several streets were under 4 ft. of water.

Several inns were forced to close or stop sales of draught beer because cellars were flooded. Hundreds of cars were stranded and one was swept under a bridge, diverting even more water into the streets.

Between Abergele and Rhuddlan a Jodel single-engine light aircraft tipped on to its nose while making an emergency landing during a storm. The pilot, Mr. Christopher Michael Powers, of Kington Drive, Chislehurst and his passenger Mr. Anthony Seigal, of Egerion Gardens, Chelsea, were unhurt.

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# Indians find haven with the refugees

By PETER GILL in Calcutta

PENNILESS Indians, living and sleeping in their thousands on the unwholesome streets of Calcutta, are seeking admission to East Pakistani refugee camps on the outskirts of the city.

This was disclosed yesterday by Major S. K. Deb, a retired Indian Army officer who is in charge of a group of camps in the Salt Lake area of Calcutta's suburbs.

The camps currently accommodate 30,000 refugees. They are to be extended to provide shelter for an estimated 200,000.

Major Deb said he had already been able to detect 100 illegal immigrants in his camps and send them back to the city. "There are far more than that who have been able to get through the net," he added.

## Black market papers

Their method of entry is simple. "Border slips" which are handed to East Pakistanis as they flee across the Indian frontier, are available on the black market in Calcutta at half a rupee (5p) each.

Detection, according to relief workers, is often difficult, many of Calcutta's poorest jobholders are Bengalis who fled from East Pakistan at the partition of India in 1947 and in subsequent waves.

The majority are Hindu. Under cross-questioning by Indian relief authorities, they are able to give plausible accounts of their homes in "Bangla Desh", their reasons for leaving and their desire to return when civil war is restored in East Pakistan.

## Lure of free food

What attracts the slum-dwellers of Calcutta to the refugee camps is the lure of free food. Each adult refugee is entitled, on production of a "border

slip," to 400 grammes of rice a day, as well as 100 grammes of vegetables and 300 grammes of pulses.

This represents a diet far more varied and generous than that enjoyed by many of Calcutta's inhabitants.

Indeed, the Indian authorities are so concerned about growing bitterness between refugees and the established population that they have ordered relief workers to ensure that the refugees do not become better fed than the locals.

In return for free food, Calcutta scavengers have only to wait the discomfort of cholera and smallpox injections. But in many camps they find that relief workers have been unable to provide even flimsy shelter for the refugee population.

## Homes in pipes

On a tour of the Salt Lake area yesterday, I found that many refugees were still living in pipes originally brought in to provide sewage facilities for a residential development.

Major Deb said the pipe factory that had manufactured the equipment was threatening to close its operations unless the refugees were rapidly evacuated.

The disclosure that Indians are trying to move into the refugee camps will bring some comfort to President Yahya Khan of Pakistan. He once maintained that there were no Pakistani refugees in India, only "Indian miscreants and destitutes."

But Mr. Toby Jessel, Conservative M.P. for Twickenham and a member of the British Parliamentary delegation to Pakistan, told me that he had "no reason to doubt" the figure of more than six million refugees put out by the Indian authorities.

# Smith's talks in low key

By CHRISTOPHER MUNNION in Salisbury, Rhodesia

THE Anglo-Rhodesian talks in Salisbury were adjourned for the weekend yesterday with Britain's four-man team relaxing in true tourist style and the prospects of a top-level Ministerial meeting still remote.

Lord Goodman, the leader of the British delegation, yesterday flew to South Africa to stay with friends and watch the Republic's classic horse race, the Durban July Handicap.

His colleagues, Sir Philip Adams, Deputy Cabinet Secretary, Mr. Philip Mansfield, a Foreign Office expert on Rhodesia, and Mr. Gordon Smith, Q.C., a constitutional law authority, visited Rhodesia's famous Aloe Gardens at Ewanrigg, near Salisbury.

## MEETING TOMORROW

The team will resume its secret but evidently tough bargaining sessions with Rhodesian officials tomorrow morning. Mr. Ian Smith, who also left Salisbury for the weekend, is expected to have further sessions with Lord Goodman.

Despite a welter of speculation, both teams have remained tight-lipped. The talks are being held in a far more congenial atmosphere than any previous Anglo-Rhodesian confrontation.

It is a fair assumption that coyness has so far failed to recede Britain's insistence on unimpeded progress towards majority rule with the concept of remote parliamentary parity between Africans and Europeans foreseen by Mr. Smith's 1969 Republican Constitution.

## BRITISH AID

One of the plans must probably under discussion is a form of aid which Britain could channel millions of pounds worth of aid into African areas for development and education, thus helping Africans towards franchise qualifications and speeding up the point at which parity would be reached.

Separate voters' rolls would merge into a common voters' roll with higher qualifications creating a form of "responsible" majority rule by a multi-racial hierarchy.

# Bottles fly in German strike

By Our Staff Correspondent in Bonn

Empty beer bottles swung by chemical industry strikers yesterday at "blacklegs" willing to work were only one sign of the new mood of otherwise docile German workers. The Government has failed in a mediation attempt and "spot strikes" seem likely to go on indefinitely.

Though the men reduced their original wage rise demand from 12 per cent to nine per cent, the employers responded with an offer of only 6.5 per cent. Tens of thousands of workers went on strike for limited periods up to two days in various parts of the country.

Part of the determination of the employers not to yield arises from their export problems. They have already their investment programme by many millions and are known to fear the competition of Britain's I.C.I.

## FALKLANDS LINK

An Argentine amphibian aircraft opened a regular service between Argentina and Britain's Falkland Islands yesterday, which claims the islands, has in the past banned the arrival of ships and planes from the Falklands. —A.P.

# Makarios defies Greek pressure

By Our Correspondent in Nicosia

PRESIDENT MAKARIOS is fighting back against threats by the Greek regime in Athens to join in efforts to remove him if he Turkish plans for settlement of the Cyprus problem, according to Greek-Cypriot papers in Nicosia.

A few hours after Archbishop Makarios had confidentially briefed members of the House of Representatives on Thursday on latest developments, two newspapers owned by Greek-Cypriot deputies appeared with details of the Cyprus Government's "take it or leave it" offer to the Turkish Cypriots for a settlement of the seven-and-a-half-year-old dispute.

The newspapers, *Tu Nea*, directed by the President's personal physician, Dr. Vassos Lyssas, and *Makris*, owned by former E.O.K.A. man Nicos Sampson, claimed they had received details of the proposals after they had been published in the London Greek language paper *Cosmos*.

## SECRET TALKS

As well as the Greek Cypriot proposals, the two papers referred to a confrontation in Cyprus two weeks ago between President Makarios and Mr. Angelos Horafas, in charge of the Cyprus desk at the Greek Foreign Ministry.

Mr. Horafas, who flew secretly to Cyprus, was reported to have pressed President Makarios to

# Kerensky's great-niece



MISS KATHERINE KERENSKY and Mr. Christopher Ruding Walker, a bank employee, after their wedding in Bristol yesterday. The bride is the great-niece of the late Alexander Kerensky, leader of the Russian Provisional Government in 1917.

# TEARS AS MALTA GOVERNOR LEAVES

By HAROLD SIEVE in Malta

MALTA yesterday gave a moving farewell to her last British Governor General, Sir Maurice Dorman. After nine years in office he was brusquely retired immediately Mr. Dom Mintoff came to power.

# 5,000 IN SPRINGBOK PROTEST

By Our Correspondent in Sydney

MOUNTED police made a series of baton charges into 5,000 anti-apartheid demonstrators in wild brawls just before the Springboks started their game against Victoria at Olympic Park, Melbourne, yesterday.

Demonstrators who had been refused admittance to the rugby ground chanted slogans and waved banners protesting at the South Africans' tour. A crowd of 8,000, including Sir Robin Delacombe, Governor of Victoria, cheered the Springboks to a 50-0 victory.

The game was played amid the din of demonstrators' whistles and drifting red and white smoke from their smoke bombs. A police spokesman said that four of their horses were stabbed.

## TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

A policeman and a woman were taken to hospital. Among those arrested was Mr. William Hartley, a prominent member of the Victorian Labour party executive.

The game was played amid the din of demonstrators' whistles and drifting red and white smoke from their smoke bombs. A police spokesman said that four of their horses were stabbed.

## Italian head of N.A.T.O.'s Southern naval command who has been declared persona non grata in Malta by Mr. Mintoff.

In a farewell message, Sir Maurice said he was leaving his office in favour of a Maltese Governor General "very readily and very happily. It is an historic moment in Malta's long story."

## City protest

As Sir Maurice flew out Valletta shopkeepers and restaurateurs, among them the owners of Strait Street, the "red light" area, joined in a protest petition to Mr. Mintoff against his ban on the American Sixth Fleet.

The ban threatens to deprive the island of about 22 million annually.

Taxi drivers, normally staunch Labourites, staged a noisy protest through Valletta. A group of Strait Street "barmaids" who marched in the palace to complain were turned back by the police.

## Hijackers fail to refuel

By Our Correspondent in Rio de Janeiro

A hijacked American airliner flew to Buenos Aires yesterday after being thwarted in attempts to refuel at Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. The plane, seized by an armed man and woman over Texas had earlier refuelled at Lima.

The hijack couple were identified as Robert Lee Jackson, 36, an American, and Ligia Sanchez Archila, 23, a Guatemalan. They collected \$240,000 ransom from Braniff Airlines in exchange for freeing the airline's passengers during a first landing in Mexico.

Their aim was apparently to seek asylum in Algeria. They forced the pilot to take off hurriedly from Rio after Brazilian troops began preparing to trap them.

## TROTSKYIST BAN

The Swiss authorities have banned M. Ernest Mander, 48, the underground shadow leader of World Trotskyism, from entering Switzerland to address an international gathering at Zurich next Wednesday.

# Stars and stripes at Oxford

CHARLES SELLERS, Professor of History at the University of California, Berkeley, has just left Oxford after occupying the Harold Vyvyan Harcourt Chair of American History. Both for him and for others it has not been a happy year.

One difficulty was an aggressively outspoken advocacy of Black Power by Mrs. Sellers, and to a lesser degree by her husband, which did not endear them to many of their Oxford colleagues.

Nor were the conditions of the professorship itself without flaw. Founded by the late Lord Rothermere in memory of a son who died of wounds in 1918, the chair was intended to attract annually from the United States only eminent authorities on 19th-century American history.

Such a restriction has made it increasingly difficult to find suitable candidates. Future visitors are to have a wider scope. But Sellers came under the old rule, and his discontent was reflected in his lectures.

## Overseas allowance

There have been financial difficulties, too. The endowment of the Chair provides a salary similar to that of a permanent Oxford professor, about £5,500.

But it is not always enough for a visiting American to maintain himself and his family in Oxford while continuing to meet inevitable commitments back home.

The present Lord Rothermere has therefore come to the rescue and bought a house at Headington, just outside Oxford, for the Professor to occupy free of charge during his year of office.

For the academic year 1971-72, the appointment is going to Prof. W. E. Leites, a Russian expert, and to Prof. W. E. Leites, a Russian expert, and to Prof. W. E. Leites, a Russian expert.

Anglo-American relations at Oxford should improve.

## Superior decor

IN parting company last week with Spey Investments, Mr. Charles Gordon was almost literally kicking himself upstairs. He is resigning all his

## 30 offers to kidnap Obote

By Our Political Staff

MORE than 30 offers to kidnap former President Obote have been received by the Uganda Government in response to its offer of £50,000 to anyone who can produce him, dead or alive, from his refuge in Tanzania.

The Uganda Government have said the reward will be paid "openly or secretly to anyone, anywhere and in any currency."

According to East African sources, one of the offers has come from a British group believed to include a number of former Congo mercenaries.

It was taken seriously enough for Lt-Col. Samuel Lukusmwya, the new Ugandan High Commissioner in London, to catch a plane last month for consultations in Kampala.

## BRITISH ATTITUDE

Mr. Obote is said to have been given refuge at State House, Dar-es-Salaam, President Nyerere's own residence. But there have been rumours that he has been moved to Iringa, a small provincial town. Where he is, it would need an airborne operation to snatch him.

Officially the British Government would not want to see any of its nationals involved in any kidnap attempt. Unofficially, however, British officials would be only too glad to see Mr. Obote out of the way.

Gen. Amin, the new President, has changed all that. Prompt British recognition of his new regime earned his gratitude. He has ordered a whole arsenal of military hardware and electronics from Britain.

## PICASSO HONOUR

By Our Staff Correspondent in Paris

Pablo Picasso has been made a "Citizen of Paris" in honour of his approaching 90th birthday and his 70 years' residence in France. The title, bestowed by the Paris City Council, is a rare one which was also given to Sir Winston Churchill.

# ALBANY at large

directors and selling his controlling shareholding in the group which he founded four years ago and which is now backed by £50m. of pension funds from major institutions.

Unexpectedly, however, he will leave from Spey a whole floor of No. 10, Old Jewry, immediately above his old offices.

To make the break less abrupt he will have his new headquarters decorated in

from their lack of originality. The new grace will incorporate the Company's motto: "Coocordia Farnas Res Crescant." "S m a things flourish in friendship."

## Gavin Simonds

LORD SIMONDS, who died last week in his 90th year, much resented his abrupt removal from the Woolstack by Winston Churchill in 1954.

But his annoyance at being bundled away to make room for Lord Kilmorey was mingled with relief. Gavin Simonds was not a political animal. He himself summed it up in a conversation recorded by Lord Moran: "I am a oen boy in politics. After a lifetime in the Law seeing justice and truth if that doesn't sound priggish, I have a feeling all the time that we are doing things looking over our shoulders at the voters." No trace of that in the impression of him painted by Lord Methuen. Simonds did not reach judicial eminence without a struggle. For his first three years after qualifying, he did not receive a single brief.

## Pens and swords

L.T.-COL. MICHAEL BLACKLOCK, who on Friday gave up command of the Royal Scots Greys on their amalgamation with the 3rd Carabiers, to speed the new era as so academic.

## Young masters

On the walls of his old office at Spey Investments, Gordon gradually assembled a remarkable collection of abstract paintings, the value of which approaches £100,000.

It includes works by Robio Deoxy, Morris Louis, Frank Stella, Mark Lancaster, Richard Smith, John Edwards, Bernard Cohen, Ron Davis and Howard Hodgkin.

The company will not say whether the pictures were acquired by Mr. Gordon on his own behalf or on that of Spey.

But I understand that at least some of them are being moved up one floor to his new suite.

There they may soon be joined by a single non-abstract painting. Gordon is buying Bryon Organ's portrait of Roy Strong, director of the National Portrait Gallery.

## Airs and graces

PURSuing their long tradition of patronage, the Merchant Taylors Company have just commissioned another work of art. But their Master, Lord Reigate, has taken the unusual step of making it musical.

It is a choral grace, the text produced with the help of the Dean of St. Paul's, the Very Rev. Martin Sullivan, himself a Liverman of the Company. It has now been set to music by Lennox Berkeley and will be sung for the first time on Thursday.

Reigate tells me: "Like all the Liver Companies, we have a sung grace at the end of our ceremonial dinners. For years I have suffered

## Heart of oak

SEVEN months have now passed since Mr. Donald Forrester, Cuard's biggest shareholder, resigned from the board after a dispute. In the meantime he has shown loyalty by declining to help any potential bidder. Not one of his 329,000 shares has been sold.

Fortune brings its own reward. He resigned when the shares were at 155p and saw them sink to 88p. They closed on Friday at 174p.

## Chains of office

SOME of the anti-Common Market M.P.s who recently received a letter from the Commonwealth Industries Association noticed that one name had been heavily scored out from the list of sponsors at the bottom of the paper. A little detective work with a powerful light reveals it as Peter Walker, a fierce opponent of our previous attempts to enter E.E.C.

Kenneth Rose

## GAMAGES Sale

FAMOUS 'SILHOUETTE' 'LITTLE X PLUS' CORSELET

SAVE £1-84

Price £2-68, now £2-00

SALE PRICE £3-15

## GIRDLE SAVE £1-00

Price £2-00, now £1-00

SALE PRICE £1-27

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## SWISS PETITE MODEL

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# '£46m. more State aid for old houses'

FINANCIAL TIMES, 23 JUNE 1971

TO HOUSING COMMITTEES AND COUNCILLORS

To help you,  
High Speed Gas backs this  
official crash programme  
with this range of services

## WHAT THE GOVERNMENT SAYS:

Legislation is being introduced to provide increased grants for the improvement of older homes in the development and intermediate areas for work completed within the next two years. Grants for the improvement of Local Authority housing in these areas are being doubled from 37½% to 75%. These increases will be effective from 23rd June 1971.

## WHAT THE GAS COUNCIL SAYS:

The gas industry will help you to do more for older homes — whether in development areas or not. We have put together a simple programme called 'A New Lease-of-Life', which will save you a considerable amount of time, money and trouble. Your local Gas Board has senior executives ready to explain it to you on demand.

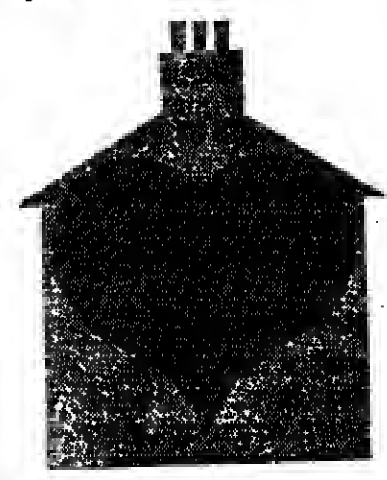
## Jobs your Gas Board will do under the 'New Lease-of-Life' Programme

- 1 Design Service Gas Boards offer a free design service to ensure that there are available heating schemes to meet your specific needs, both in terms of house types and price. Special 'packs' have been introduced by Boards which combine the benefits of standardized equipment and simplified installation, thus ensuring lower costs.
- 2 Technical Consultancy Service A free consultancy service is available to Local Authorities giving you guidance on gas equipment and systems and ensuring that you make the most efficient and economic use of gas central heating.
- 3 On-Site Service Gas Boards will supervise the installation of heating schemes, to ensure that the standards laid down and agreed upon in the design and technical consultancy stages are put into practice.
- 4 Promotional Service Gas Boards will liaise with Local Authorities and assist in explaining the Authority's recommendations on heating to its tenants, whether the systems are to be purchased by the Authority itself or by individual tenants. They

- will participate in sponsoring and staffing exhibitions and other promotional activities, providing literature and display material, using their own mobile showrooms where appropriate and undertaking 'mail drops' in specified areas.
- 5 Financial Service Gas Boards will arrange appropriate sources of finance for either the Local Authority or for individual tenants, and will assist in making arrangements with finance houses, should the necessity arise. Leasing schemes between Gas Boards and Local Authorities may provide an attractive alternative method of finance in cases where loan sanction is unobtainable. Some Authorities may prefer this arrangement to outright purchase of systems.
- 6 Paperwork and Administrative Service Gas Boards will handle the paperwork involved in installing, maintaining and operating gas heating either on behalf of the Local Authority or of individual tenants or owner occupiers. Administrative services include assisting tenants with applications for improvement grants, programming contractors work schedules and progressing work in

hand. If necessary, Boards will also offer guidance on the selection of contractors.

7 After-Sales Service Local Authorities can arrange with Boards for a regular maintenance service, and in the case of individual tenants, Boards will undertake servicing either on a contractual or on-demand basis. Gas Board Home Service Advisers are also available to guide tenants on the economic use of their appliances and systems.



High Speed Gas  
central heating that obeys you

## Three chicks explore a wet, muddy, wonderful world



GUARDED BY their proud elders, three Rosy Flamingo chicks take a doubtful look at the world outside their mud nests at Whipsnade Zoo. They are the first young born at Whipsnade to Rosy Flamingos, natives of South America, the West Indies and Galapagos.

Picture: W. G. Vanderson

## Wilson puts party unity before Six

MR. HAROLD WILSON, leader of the Opposition, said yesterday he would take his vital decision on the terms for Britain's entry into the Common Market despite pressures or manoeuvrings. He had a duty to ensure Labour's continuing basic unity.

This meant a duty to the whole movement, not just to the Labour party.

Mr. Wilson told the Labour party All Wales Rally at Newtown, Montgomery: "The decision I take, the decision this party takes, the decision each individual will take, will be regardless of threats of pressures or of manoeuvrings."

"My concern in these coming months will be to ensure that whoever is leader in the years to come will have a united and vigorous party to lead, and one which—whatever honest-minded views have divided us on Europe, or on other major issues of policy—will be ready to go forward, once that decision is taken, in total unity."

### The leadership

Referring to the leadership of the party, Mr. Wilson said: "The Parliamentary Labour party elects its leader at the beginning of each new session."

"Two hundred and eighty Labour members are free to allow themselves to go forward for nomination. No one has the right to election. Equally, I must now make clear, no one has the duty to accept nomination against his will."

Mr. Wilson said the Labour Government's "rejection" of the French veto had never meant that Britain should say "yes" to the terms for entry, whatever they were.

"For more than three years negotiations were prevented by the interposition of Gen. de Gaulle's veto. It was when he said 'no' that I said: 'We shall not take no for an answer.'—a phrase which is already being quoted out of context and which will increasingly be so."

### What 'No' meant

"Our rejection of the General's 'No' related to the question of negotiations. Before we left office that veto had been withdrawn and negotiations were in prospect."

"It did not mean, nor was it at the time interpreted as meaning, that refusing to take the terms for entry was a 'no' to the terms, whatever they were."

Mr. Wilson said at the time used by Labour at the time "meant anything more than that we would decide on Britain's entry when we could judge what the terms meant for us, and only then." It must now be by that criteria that the party must judge the terms in next week's White Paper on the Market.

### Threats and pressures

"No pressures, no threats of criticism, however personal, however distasteful, can divert us from making the decision in the way we feel we must and, for my part, in the way I feel I have the duty to do in the best interests of the country and of the party."

The Labour party must this month come to a collective decision, and this decision must be clear and unequivocal, for or against entry "on the terms available."

"Conservative Ministers have so far been evasive and opaque in the answers to the basic questions we raised when the negotiations began."

The first question is what the cost to Britain's balance of payments will be as a result of the combined effect of the transfers from our National

Exchequer to the European Community Budget, the future levies on food stuffs at present coming freely into this country today, the progressive transference of our customs revenues and, more long-term, of the value-added tax, as well as the best calculations which can be made about our imports and exports, industrial and agricultural.

"An issue I have stressed since the Common Market was in its earliest infancy, the terms that are laid down regarding not only the short-term, but the continuing, position of imports of New Zealand food into Britain."

"I have tried to discover the real meaning of what appears to be an unsatisfactory compromise on New Zealand. I have challenged Mr. Rippon in the Commons but he did not answer."

### 'Refuge in evasion'

3—Commonwealth sugar—the issue which again we served notice would be one of those of paramount importance when the negotiations began, four years ago tomorrow. An issue which we have at all times repeated as being of great importance.

Here again, the Government take refuge in evasion and opacity.

4—"Fourthly, there is the question of capital movements."

"My colleagues and I, two successive Labour Ministers, the Labour Cabinet, over six years, have every reason to know what this means, in terms of the imposition by force upon this nation of deflationary policies inimical to growth and full employment. And on this too there is so far no clarity whatsoever."

Mr. Wilson said it was clear that the Government must put beyond doubt the issues raised by the secret exchanges about British Government control of the steel industry, and consumer participation in its conduct, issues which Ministers deliberately concealed from the House of Commons and were only forced partially to reveal this week.

Editorial Comment—P.16

## Premier says the tide has turned

MR. HEATH, speaking in his constituency, yesterday, gave a list of "the signs which are beginning to accumulate of 'better news to come'—signs which point to prosperity."

And the Government "are determined that this time it will be a real and lasting prosperity," said the Prime Minister, in an address at a Conservative fete at Bexley, Kent, he made the following points:

Prices: The Government is steadily bringing the underlying situation back under control. We have not been able to control the prices of imported goods, particularly of food, where prices have gone up sharply all over the world, in particular butter, beef, coffee and tea.

Wages: The wage explosion has lost its upward pace. It is being contained. The first signs are appearing that it is diminishing.

The Government has shown the way in standing up against excessive demands. Perhaps we would have been more popular if we had given in like our predecessors. But then we would have been condemning the housewife to even higher prices.

Taxation: Already we have taken £1,000 million off the tax load which the British people

## MINISTRY TO TRACK HEATH

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

AN elaborate plan has been drawn up by the Special Branch and the Minister of Defence to ensure that the Prime Minister can be whisked to the mainland at any time of the day or night from his yacht, Morning Cloud.

It is believed that a very sophisticated electronic homing device may be installed on board Morning Cloud. This will enable Mr. Heath's exact position to be known at all times in any weather conditions.

A helicopter and a patrol boat would stand by to ensure the Prime Minister's arrival on the South or West Coast within a maximum of two hours of any unexpected emergency.

Mr. Heath will be spending a considerable amount of time at sea in the first two weeks of August as skipper of Britain's three-boat Admirals' Cup team.

### WEEK AT SEA

He will be racing in the 225-mile Channel race to Le Havre and back on the eve of Cowes Week and in the gruelling 605-mile Fastnet Race on August 7.

The Prime Minister will be at sea for up to a week, depending on weather conditions, in the Fastnet event. This is the race that has worried Whitehall.

A powerful radio transmitter on board Morning Cloud will enable Mr. Heath to keep in touch with affairs of state. But there is always the chance that he might have to return to the mainland at very short notice.

The problem was to locate Morning Cloud with sufficient accuracy for a helicopter or in the event of really bad weather a naval fast patrol boat to take the Prime Minister ashore.

Downing Street refused to give any details on security grounds.

"It is obvious that the Prime Minister's participation in yachting depends at all times on the commitments of his office," an official spokesman at No. 10 said. "Things would be coordinated to that end."

### COWES DOUBLE

Mr. Heath will also be taking part in the two inshore Cowes Week races on August 2 and August 4.

During this period he will be staying in the £55,000 Cowes seafront home of Mr. Owen Aisher, chairman of the Marley Tiki firm.

Mr. Aisher, who is not a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron to which Mr. Heath has been proposed for membership, has achieved a unique Cowes Week double this year.

Not only is he providing accommodation for the Prime Minister. He is also lending his brand-new yacht Yeoman 18 to Prince Philip, who now has no large craft of his own.

## Judge's ban on couple

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

A JUDGE has banned a young married couple from intercourse after hearing that they were half-brother and half-sister. Mr. Justice Ackner, sitting at Hampshire Assizes at Winchester, told them that though their relationship was "a successful one," they must end it immediately.

The couple are Mr. William Watch, 26, a lorry driver, his wife, Mrs. Annette Watch, 23. The judge put them on probation for three years after they pleaded guilty to incest. They



"When I was a lad, it was generally understood that children should be obscure and not heard."

had pleaded not guilty to charges of false declarations for contracting a marriage.

The court heard that when the couple learnt of their blood relationship they refused to believe it.

Police were brought into the case after the couple's mother heard about the marriage. It was stated that she separated from her husband shortly after her son's birth.

Mr. Justice Ackner told them: "Do not go away with any sense of serious guilt."

## OXFAM MUSIC RECITAL

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

Music composed for Oxfam by Ivor Walsworth will be performed at a piano recital in aid of the charity at St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London, on Tuesday, July 6, 8.30 p.m. The recital will be given by Sylvia Lindsay, the pianist.

Her previous performances in churches have raised more than £1,000 for Oxfam. Most of the recital will be by Jean Debus, the pianist who is Mr. Walsworth's wife. Her programme will include Beethoven's Sonata Op. 90 and works by Chopin.

## Latest Wills

CAREW, Miss M. G. Chelmsford (duty, £53,724) ... £108,000  
COLLIS, Mrs. E. West Bromington (duty, £57,868) ... £117,000  
GLASSOP, N. E. C. Chesterfield (duty, £51,308) ... £26,200  
LITTLE, E. S. Rugby, Warwickshire (duty, £58,923) ... £78,000  
LONG, E. Derby (duty, £28,478) ... £78,000  
PARKER, W. T. Chesterfield Derbyshire (duty, £23,870) ... £140,000

## TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS

Prince Michael of Kent is 28 today.  
The Hon. Frederick Crompton is 88.  
Mr. S. P. B. Mals is 88.  
Major-General Sir Guy Salisbury-Jones is 75.  
Sir Ronald Garvey is 68.  
Lord Haughey is 68.  
Mr. Alec and Mrs. Eric Bede are 68.  
Mr. Woodrow Wyatt is 58.  
Mr. Anthony Barber, M.P., is 51.

## Obituary

### SIR PAUL MALTBY

Air Vice-Marshal Sir Paul Copeland Maltby, whose death was announced yesterday in the House of Lords from 194 until he retired in 1962. He was 74.  
Sir Paul was the most senior Royal Air Force officer captured by the Japanese in the 1942 war. On his release at the end of the war he was knighted for outstanding service and for courage and devotion to duty as a senior British officer in various prisoner-of-war camps.

سكول من لايمل



# SUNDAY MORNING WITH Mandrake Up Bristol's creek without a paddle

"BRISTOL is a dispiriting place," says Richard Gould-Adams, chairman of the s.s. Great Britain project which is trying to raise £300,000 to restore Brunel's revolutionary iron ship.

When Jack Hayward, the British millionaire who bought Lundy Island for the National Trust for £150,000, put up a similar sum to bring the ship back from Sparrow Cove in the Falkland Islands, where she was scuttled in 1937, Bristol seemed an obvious home for her. That was where she was built in 1845 and that is the city most closely linked with Brunel's name.

The project's trustees were therefore taken aback at the Corporation's distinct lack of interest. Not being Bristolians, they were pleased when some young local architects, Norman Whicbeloe and Stephen Macfarlane, agreed to waive their fee and prepare a feasibility study to win the council's support.

At the very least it was hoped that the Great Western Dock from which she was launched and to which she returned on July 19 last year, would be provided free of rent and rates. But all the Corporation has offered is a two-year stay at a nominal rent to be fixed and no guarantee beyond that time. Furthermore, they insist that any decision to move the ship must be theirs alone, though all costs involved in any such move must be met by the project.

"This is a harsh offer," Richard Gould-Adams said in London last week. "The terms are very stiff." If an alternative site had to be found, it would cost another £140,000 just to move the ship from her dry berth on to a floating pontoon. Bristol Corporation, in a crescendo of spathy, also decided not to make any grant towards restoration, nor to provide any parking facilities. They have even refused planning permis-

sion to dig a drain to take slops from a temporary canteen.

Apart from permitting a hotel to be started in the shadow of Brunel's other great monument, the Clifton suspension bridge, Bristol has not yet woken up to tourism. Last Tuesday the ship notched up her 200,000th visitor, three-quarters of whom have come from more than 60 miles away. By comparison the suspension bridge attracts about 140,000 pedestrian visitors a year, apart from locals with season tickets.

Despite Prince Philip having welcomed the restoration project as being "immensely important for future generations," the chairman of Bristol's ruling Citizens' party, Mr. Gervas Walker, cannot understand what all the fuss is about. "He does not want the ship there," says Gould-Adams ruefully.

The way things are going, she may not be there for much longer. It is no secret that the trustees have been negotiating for an alternative site in London, though at present they are reluctant to reveal where, other than its being within range of the Tower of London.

The site could be in the Millwall Dock, where Brunel's other famous ship, the Great Eastern, was launched. Or it could be in the London or Surrey Docks, or at other of the Thames Tunnel, the world's first underwater tunnel, a Brunel masterpiece which carries the Underground from Rotherhithe to Wapping.

If the Great Britain can already attract half as many visitors as the Cutty Sark at Greenwich and the Victory at Portsmouth, despite her poor site and lack of facilities, who can doubt her enormous potential as a tourist attraction if she were to be brought to the Port of London?

The Victorian railway engineer Sir Daniel Gooch said of Brunel: "Great things are not done by those who sit down and count the cost of every thought and act." A marvellous motto for Bristol Corporation?



Luciana Arrighi, mannequin turned film designer.

## Design for a living

LUCIANA ARRIGHI believes in chance; but this is modest for, in her case, it is clearly the kind that only accompanies enterprise. Her current coup is the production design for John Schlesinger's new film "Sunday, Bloody Sunday," which opened in London last week.

The sets are the fruit of several years' impulsive Jack-of-all-trading, beginning in Australia where she was an assistant stage designer, and proceeding, via several B.C. studios to Paris where, by another complete coincidence, Yves St. Laurent snapped her up for two seasons as a mannequin.

At the B.B.C. Luciana met Ken Russell, who provided the opportunity for her brilliant entry into films with the sets for "Women in Love." Yves St. Laurent taught her to cut out. In his salons she caught the habit of perfection the way other people catch measles.

Today, she lives in Chelsea with her advertising husband and their two-month-old son Aaron.

The "Sunday, Bloody Sunday" scene, a distillation of her chequered experience, is marvellously restrained yet detailed.

It is deliberately drained of colour, in an attempt to capture the story's "early Spring hardness of bud and branch."

## Trying to cap the Moose's Tooth

THE fate of the over-sized, over-complicated and finally overwrought international expedition which failed to conquer Everest's South West Face is no longer the main talking-point among mountaineers. Instead, attention is fixed on the small, compact parties now setting out to meet spectacular new challenges from the world's unclimbed peaks and mountain faces.

Today, three Americans and one Briton join forces to make the first ascent of the Moose's Tooth in Alaska, a towering 5,000ft. wall which is said to be even more difficult to climb than the notorious North Wall of the Eiger. The crucial difference is that they will be 200 miles from the nearest chance of rescue if they hit trouble during the 14 continuous days and nights they will spend on the face.

Before leaving England Chris Bonington, 36-year-old leader of last year's successful British Himalayan expedition to Annapurna's South Face, and one of the Everest attempt's hardest critics, said: "I wanted a truly small, uncomplicated kind of mountaineering experience."

"This will be a kind of holiday. A very serious holiday."

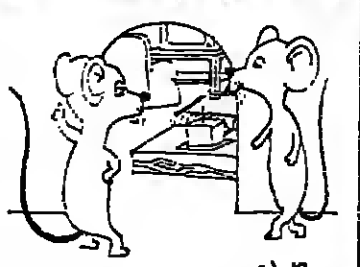
Bonington, who will report on the climb exclusively for The Daily Telegraph Magazine, is part of a team which is not divided into "lead" climbers and supporting cast. It has no porters—and no leader.

"This is the beauty of this kind of small group," said Bonington. "You take it in turns all the time, to change from leading to load-hauling. On Everest you have masses of people working on load carrying and perhaps only a few out to free."

"Here you have absolute equality. And either you all have the satisfaction of getting to the top or none of you do."

Bonington and the Americans—Tom Frost, Sandy Bill and Jim McCauley, a New York lawyer, were due to arrive at the glacier below the Moose's Tooth today to begin the attempt. They face hard, steep climbing, mostly on rock, plus the unrelenting Alaskan weather, and a peculiar sort of loneliness, says Bonington, which big expeditions do not experience. He hopes to be home again early next month.

ODDMEAT by EDNEY



"Frankly, these price rises worry me less than the possible withdrawal of New Zealand Cheddar as bait."

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## Flying blind

IF you can get 250 nudists together. Overseas National Airways will fly them from London to New York at a basically bare £52 each—so you don't know any nudists. Then get 250 bishops or boy scouts together.

This recent trade advertisement by one of the biggest charter companies is quoted in The Price of Air Travel, a booklet written by economists H. Cooper and A. K. Maynard, and published by the other by The Institute of Economic Affairs (price 40p).

Last week—as the International Air Transport Association met in Montreal to discuss North Atlantic fares and the question of cutting them, against background of the increasing threat from the charter companies—Mandrake asked 26-year-old Mr. Maynard who, like his author, is a lecturer in economics at the University of York, for his comments.

"I.A.T.A. are just a horse-drawn cart without any government or consumer interest represented at their conferences," he said. "They are what you call 'quiet-lifers'—who've had easy in the 50's and 60's—when you pay through the nose every time you took a trip anywhere on an aeroplane. Of course it's price-rigging."

"As things are, it will knock the bottom clean out of any more for Concordes. Because by that time, quiet-lifers, inter-continental airlines, have rushed to Jumbo Jets and all the rest of it. It has suddenly hit them when they can't sell enough seats on their existing aircraft, here are all the passengers to come from. There is a way to decrease air fares!"

"B.O.A.C., incidentally, seems to be on doing just that."

But if I.A.T.A. is really a price fixer, why on earth do none of their airlines claim higher profits all the time? Because they will spend so much money on newer and bigger aircraft? Which is just asking for more and more empty seats.

And it's not just fares. I.A.T.A. controls practically everything that affects or affects a passenger. "Even," said Mandrake, "the protein content of the aeroplane meals, and you believe it!"

At the same time, the air carrier business has become a circus. You've got the Department of Trade and Industry inspectors snooping around drag-

planes. And you've got people joining things like the non-existent So-and-So Cricket Club and non-existent bird-watching societies in order to fly half fare. Half fare—and still somebody's making a nice profit!

"And then there's student travel—the most glaring example of all. Students are already heavily subsidised people, anyway, why should they be subsidised more? There you have it. If any airline can fly a student to New York for £35 and make a profit, why can't they fly somebody else?"

Just one proof, said Maynard, that air fares are far higher than they have any need to be.

## The real Red Cross

DR. VLADIMIR SEMUKHA has been in this country for a month, studying the British Red Cross Society. He has been to various branches and health centres, seen the national first aid and nursing competitions and visited the Stoke Mandeville hospital.

He has been very impressed with all he has seen, and as he says in a letter of thanks for his visit, "very happy to be in a country where we have Florence Nightingale, which name is well known all over the world."

His English is not really that bad. In fact, about the work of the Red Cross, he is highly articulate and very helpful because of the numbers of volunteer helpers throughout the world.

As a former president of the State of Byelore-Russia's Red Cross, and now consultant on health problems to the League of Red Cross Societies in Geneva, he is the best known outside his own country of the 80 million members of the Soviet Red Cross.

Eighty million? "Yes. Each of them pay about 12 pence a year in membership dues, and that is the total budget of the Soviet Red Cross. We do not have lotteries or collecting boxes."

What do they all do? "Much the same as in this country. They are all volunteers, helping the sick, the old, the crippled."

"In Geneva I have to give advice to all countries, East and West. This is the marvellous thing about the Red Cross. It is not political," said the man from Minsk, who is proud that the Red Cross in his country is still flourishing after celebrating its centenary in 1967.

**SIGNOR PARIDE TUMBURUS** must have had a shock the other morning when he woke up and found that only 12 p.m. Yet other chaps doing exactly the same sort of job gave a far higher price on their heads—in one case as much as £900,000! Still, being priced at a mere 12 p.m. is a record of sorts. It makes Signor Tumburus, 52, the object of the latest transfer fee ever paid for a professional soccer player working in the world. And the club that bought this former Italian international for his ludicrous bargain-basement price was a first division side—Vicenza. They snapped him up by battering the only other offer for his services—£2.

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## 'Not The Whole Truth': Part three by CARDINAL HEENAN



In Walton Gaol (now Liverpool Prison) he gave a remarkable mission

# THE MAKING OF A BISHOP

• First 'radio priest' • A meeting with the secret service  
• Conflict with authority • The mission at Walton Gaol

Wartime in the East London parish of Manor Park gave Dr. Heenan an intensified and varied experience of pastoral life under bombing. It also gave him his first taste of broadcasting and journalism.

WITHIN a short time I became involved not only with the B.B.C. but with the Kemsley Press, Reuters and the Ministry of Information. It is extraordinary how quickly a reputation can be established in the mass media world. Mercifully it can be lost almost as quickly. I was not the first nor the last clerical charlatan to be awarded the pretentious and rather absurd title of "Radio Priest".

For a long time, at the request of Mr. Sir Christopher—Chancellor of Reuters, I wrote scripts to be read in Spanish and Portuguese to audiences in Latin America. The idea must have been to demonstrate that, unlike Nazi Germany, Great Britain was interested in the things of the spirit. I doubt if the hearers, if any, were very deeply impressed. The experiment was eventually abandoned.

At that time all sorts of unlikely plans were being examined for use in the British war of words. Two encounters stand out as examples of what but for the fever of war would even then have been recognised as part of a larger lunacy. The first took place at luncheon in the suite of Reuters' managing director. My hosts explained that Reuters felt that the Catholic Church was not being given a fair deal in the world of communications. They were disposed to offer all their facilities to the Church's spokesmen—especially to Cardinal Hinsley—for sending messages and presenting the Catholic point of view throughout the world.

I was amazed by this ingenuous—it would be unfair to call it disingenuous

This article is extracted from "Not the Whole Truth", by John Heenan, to be published by Hodder and Stoughton on November 1 at £2.50.

—approach. My hosts were sincere men but were doubtless acting on instructions from the Ministry of Information. The object of the approach was, of course, to reach the many countries for whom the Church meant the Catholic Church and to whom England epitomised Protestantism or paganism. I smiled and took my leave. I did not see Christopher Chacellor again for nearly 30 years but even after such a lapse of time we were able to enjoy the memory of such wartime follies.

The second recollection is of a visit I paid with Mr. Elwes, Cardinal Hinsley's secretary, to the Man-in-Blue. I was never told his name. He wore the uniform of a rankless Royal Air Force officer and I understood him to be the head of the secret service. He informed me that the most powerful broadcasting station in the world was being constructed in Britain. This remarkable instrument was able to blanket any other radio transmissions and its provenance was undetectable. It was at the disposal of the Cardinal to address the Germans, the French, the Poles. . . . This time I did not laugh. I waited until we had returned to Archbishop's House, Westminster, so that the Cardinal, Val Elwes, and I could all enjoy the joke together.

I did little radio work after 1942. By that time the country had emerged from the hazards of the months immediately following Dunkirk. Religion had become essential to morale only when England was threatened with defeat (the phenomenon was repeated even in Soviet Russia in its months of peril). Religious broadcasts reverted to the anodyne mixture of hymns, prayers and uplifting talks. Clergy were no longer invited to speak in ordinary programmes.

More than once in his 17 years of parochial work Dr. Heenan found himself incurring the displeasure of his Bishop, Dr. Doubleday of Brentwood—the same who had ordained him and had heard the parish priest say "My Lord, today, you have ordained your successor".

The author describes Dr. Doubleday as "a man of absolute integrity who thought it his duty to keep me

down". His influence, says Dr. Heenan, was "wholly beneficial".

I used to wonder why the Bishop was so ungracious towards me. It was not, I felt sure, the result of personal antipathy. It did not occur to me at the time that he might resent the modest reputation I had acquired through broadcasting and writing. I did not think that he could be envious because it seemed to me that an old man has to be singularly stupid to object to the success of his juniors. It is, of course, possible for a man to envy another his youth but even this is unlikely among men who have fought the good fight. Few would want to fight it all over again.

If purely personal feelings came into it at all the Bishop of Brentwood may have felt aggrieved that the archbishops of another diocese (Cardinal Hinsley and his successor, Cardinal Griffin) had been making so much use of one of his own priests. There was also his conviction that I had been spoiled by my original parish priest, Canon Palmer, and given ideas above my station. For my part I did not at any time feel hostile to Bishop Doubleday. At times I felt frustrated and angry but I never thought the Bishop guilty of malice and did not bear him any grudge. I thought that his judgment was poor but I did not realise that he had become prematurely senile.

In God's providence I learned a great deal from Bishop Doubleday about the exercise of authority. He helped me to avoid at least some mistakes in the three dioceses of which I was later to be Bishop. It is likely that through insensitiveness or bad judgment (but not, I hope, malice) I have given offence to priests within my jurisdiction. Bishop Doubleday's treatment of me doubtless prevented me from giving much more.

## My spiritual struggles

Serving under a senile superior also taught me that unquestioning obedience can sometimes be a positive dereliction of duty. It became fashionable many years later to regard all obedience as weakness. At the time of which I write the accepted doctrine was to obey superiors even if they were misguided. That outlook did not seem odd to a generation brought up on Ignatian spirituality. It later became unacceptable even to young Jesuits.

The charge-of-the-light-brigade mentality became rare during the 1960s. The obedient-unto-death outlook was insistently deprecated by Jesuit and Dominican theologians after the Vatican Council. Such enlightened mentors were not available in my early days in the priesthood. Hence my spiritual struggles when faced with unreasonable orders from my bishop.

In 1947 Dr. Heenan was invited to become Superior of the Catholic Missionary Society, an organisation then much run down by war conditions. It meant the end of parochial duties and a new kind of effort, not least a mission in prison which was to have a deep personal significance for Dr. Heenan.

There was no difficulty in finding officers to volunteer for extra duty during the prison mission. Catholic officers all came forward, but there was never any shortage of non-Catholics to make up the number. The sadistic "screws" are largely characters of fiction—or, perhaps, relics of history. In my considerable experience of prisons I have found that the officers (no longer called warders) are prepared to do anything within reason for the benefit of the men and women under their care.

Unfortunately many prisoners are psychologically incapable of appreciating the good will of those in authority. They are prisoners not only of the gaol but of the social conditions which warped them in childhood. Not a few are illiterate or mentally backward.

The first prison mission I gave was in Walton Gaol, Liverpool. It opened on the evening of May 15, 1949. Walton is what is called a local prison. Most prisoners have been caught (in police language "apprehended") in Lancashire. Only in exceptional circumstances would a man be sent to Walton from the south. Prisoners serving life sentences or a term of several years are more likely to be sent to Parkhurst on the Isle of Wight.

The opening sermon in any mission is important, but for a prison mission it needed to be a masterpiece. News travels faster and public spirit is more compulsive in a prison than in any other community. By next morning the whole prison would know whether the

missioner was worth hearing and whether attending the mission was to be the done thing.

The first task was to remove suspicion. No, I told them, this mission wasn't aimed at them. It was a mission to the whole country—and why should they be left out? It would be just the same as any other mission with one difference—the men prepared to nurse a grievance—there would be no collection. "I would be unlucky if I did take up a collection, wouldn't I?" (Laughter and general relaxation.)

After the service I was called to the telephone to speak to my brother Jim. My mother had been taken ill and was not expected to recover. She had expressly forbidden Jim to let me know because, she said, the men in prison needed me more than she did.

I elected to stay in Walton and offered Mass the next morning that my mother would still be alive at the close of the mission. I told the men about the 'phone call and asked them to join with me in praying that I would be able to finish the mission and still be in time to see my mother. The prison chaplain came to me during the day with the news that the men were scandalised that I had not hurried home.

Before preaching that night I put the facts plainly to the prisoners. My mother, I told them, had no fear of death and did not need me. She had been praying for this Walton mission for weeks—in fact she would be praying for the men at this very moment. She was convinced that this mission must go on because it was going to bring great graces to the prisoners. Who was I to contradict her? I asked them to say a "Hail Mary" every night during the week that I would be with my mother at the end.

From that evening it was my mother's mission. As I went from cell to cell the prisoners would say "Father, I didn't forget the Hail Mary for your Mum." My mother's prayers were abundantly heard. This was, so far as I could judge, by far the most fruitful mission I ever gave. The men's prayers were also heard. My mother remained alive for a week after the mission and I was alone with her when she died in the early hours of June 8.

The atmosphere of Walton prison, according to the prison officers who invited me to their club one night, was transformed during the mission. Prisoners are emotional people and they were touched by my mother's act of self-denial for their sake. In the cells each night they knelt down before going to bed to pray for her. The numbers anxious to make their confession and receive Holy Communion were so great that it was impossible for me to hear all the confessions in the time available. I had to call in neighbouring priests to help. When the mission was over and I departed from Liverpool I left two priests still hearing confessions.

## Prisoner's turning-point

The value of such conversions may be questioned. Men who are so easily moved by emotion are just as easily moved by less worthy emotions on their release from prison. I have had more than one proof, however, that the effects of this mission were lasting. Here, for example, is an extract from a letter received on January 24, 1968—nearly 19 years after the mission:

"I was in Walton Prison, Liverpool, many years ago and you conducted a mission there. I was deeply moved at the time when you told us how your mother, before her death, told you not to cancel the mission and return home because we needed you more than she did. You can be sure that we prayed hard for you at that time. My point in writing is that I wish you to know that that mission bore fruit and I have settled down with a good job for many years now. I feel that the mission was the turning-point in my life. . . ."

Another man for whom the mission was also a turning-point remains in my memory because he had firmly decided not to attend the mission. Before the mission began he made application to change his religion. It is a fact of life in prisons that men work themselves up (or, more accurately, are worked up by the monotony and confinement) to such a point of frenzy that they must make violent protest. The ultimate protest is to break up their cell. This involves smashing every object in it and tearing their clothes into shreds. Other less violent forms of



Applause for Bishop Heenan. He doubted his spiritual qualifications for the job

was much in his favour—most prisoners seek inspiration from much less maternal prints. I asked if he had written to tell his mother to join the Methodists. "She'd knock my bloody head off if I did that," he replied. "She never misses Mass and I've just about broke her heart."

It is not difficult to do something for a man who respects his parents, and despite the hostile reception he had given me we were soon having a friendly conversation. A keen Catholic lad, he had fallen in with the wrong set after leaving school. He gave me his whole unsavoury story and ended with an account of the crime for which he was serving a six-year sentence. He had not received the sacraments since leaving school. He said that he felt he would like to start afresh and go to confession but he had forgotten his prayers and did not know how to begin.

He told me that he was 26 years old. That means, I said, that if you left school at 14 it must be about 12 years since your last confession. I told him to kneel down and confess anything he could remember in addition to all he had already told me.

This young man had no fear of confessing his sins. He did not pretend even to himself to be anything else than a criminal. His difficulty was that he had so completely fallen away from religious practice that going to the sacraments had become unreal to him. We had a long talk and he was given the grace to see that he had been his own enemy by staying away from church during so many years. He said that he would cancel his request to change his religion and be at the mission service that night. He kept his word and, to my great joy, was up for Mass the next morning and received Holy Communion with great devotion. His face was radiant. It seemed incredible that a prisoner with years of his sentence still in service could be so full of joy. Alas! his joy was short-lived.

Half an hour after Mass I received an urgent message to go at once to his cell. I hurried to him and found him sitting on his bed with his face in his hands. "This morning I was the happiest man in England," he said. "I know it sounds daft, Father, me being in here and all. It was fantastic this morning at Holy Communion. Then I was here in my cell. Suddenly it came to me all I've done. You couldn't put all that right in five minutes yesterday in confession. It can't be true!"

## Too high a price?

These were more or less his words which I have often recalled. The sermon he heard the night before had been about the woman taken in adultery. I reminded him how our Lord had washed out that woman's life of crime in a few seconds just by saying "Go in peace and sin no more." I assured him that the mercy of God is so great that no time is needed to obtain forgiveness. He was soon at peace once more. I left him to write a letter which would make his mother a very happy woman.

My mother was deprived of spiritual consolation in her last days. She held her rosary out of the habit of a long life—she was 83 years old—but she could not fix her mind on prayers. Her mind had been quite untroubled despite her pains until the doctor began to give her drugs. The speed with which she developed a dependence was remarkable because I have never known anyone more self-disciplined.

My experience of my mother's last illness and of others close to me has made me wonder if a clouded mind is not too high a price to pay for total relief from pain. Fortunately as the week progressed less drastic anodynes were provided and my mother's clarity of mind returned. The consolation of prayer was restored to her.

The parish church at Ilford was crowded for my mother's Requiem Mass. All the non-Catholic neighbours and friends attended the Mass. This would cause little surprise in ecclesiastical days, but in 1949 it was remarkable. Few of these neighbours had ever before entered a Catholic church.

Sydney Kelly, one of my many Protestant relatives, was critical of the solemn Requiem Mass. It appalled him that the Roman Catholic Church showed so little imagination. Nothing, he said, could have been more out of place than the mournful dirge and the Dies Irae. The ministers should have been robed in white and the choir ought to have sung a Te Deum. It would have been, in his view, more appropriate if the ceremony had expressed the victory of a Christian who had fought the good fight and entered into her reward. I tried to explain that the sombre music and solemn words of a requiem are for the benefit of those assisting at the funeral. The Mass is in harmony with the sorrow of the bereaved. He was completely unconvinced.

It is a tribute to his Christian instinct that in the renewal of the liturgy the Vatican Council permits white vestments for a funeral and the motif is the joy of the resurrection. I

Continued on next page

A few weeks ago it was flag day for British Heart Foundation and I went round with granny D and at the end we got £1.63 and Auntie Moy

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If Ireland were to be united what would the Irish have to talk about, get excited about, argue about? Are not the troubles in the North the most interesting thing about that emerald isle? If they were to be settled, might this not remove the daily spring which gives it any purpose, energy or creative tension?

It is difficult not to ask these questions after spending a week in the Republic, since the troubles provide the visitor with such an endless source of inspired conversation, the excuse for so many jars of stout, the spark which sets alight such a gloriously continuous crackle of controversy that one begins to wonder what life would be like without this galvanic germ from which seems to spring so rich a harvest of joyous animation.

Happy is the small country—all the Irish put together come to only about the population of northern London—that has a truly fascinating problem that can tickle the fancy of all ranks and classes: that is romantic enough to inflame the imagination of poets and artists, dangerous enough to lend grandeur to politics, complicated enough to intrigue the intellectuals and give food for thought to the bureaucrats, charged with enough simple emotional drama to send a tingle of national awareness through to the most sudden hog, and which at the same time, so far as practical solutions are concerned, is somebody else's responsibility.

The Irish are proud of their problem, as well they might be. Few nations can boast such a life-enhancing curse, live under a shadow that casts so little gloom, suffer a burning grievance that provides such lasting pleasure. It is an albatross around their necks that lifts up their hearts, and one dreads to think what would happen to the Irish if it were done away with.

I do not want, to seem flippant but merely to record the most striking impression that is gained from a visit to Eire. This is not an embattled people urgently and seriously searching for a solution. It is a people enjoying playing the rôle of an embattled people urgently and seriously searching for a solution.

This does not make the situation any the less

# Ireland's myth of unity



Peregrine  
Worsthorne

after a week in the Republic of Ireland, talking to people at all levels, finds the Irish capacity for talk outdoes the stomach for action



Ireland's troubles: Dublin 1916, Belfast 1970. Only a kind of green Fascism could unite North and South today, says Worsthorne

**Nobody in Dublin has given any genuinely practical thought to the problem of unification. Mr. Lynch and his colleagues would be horrified if the British Government were to leave them holding such a monstrous baby**

dangerous, but it is dangerous more in the manner of children playing with matches than genuine arson. The I.R.A., of course, are not children playing with matches. They are the matches which the Irish politicians play with in the manner of children.

The point needing to be made is that the closer one looks at Dublin, the more intimately one talks to Ministers, the deeper one delves into the mood of the Irish people, the less easy it becomes to take the South seriously.

From the Prime Minister downwards, nobody has given any genuinely practical thought to the problem of unification. It is a subject of conversation not an object of

action. Theories abound: programmes are non-existent. Ministers and civil servants talk about the problem as if it were an academic conundrum, tossing it around with the stimulatingly irresponsible abandon of a senior common room or a journalistic pub. Indeed, discussing it with the Prime Minister is exactly like discussing it with the man in the pub—just as much fun and just as inconclusive.

(I recall in this connection the expression on the face of an official who had had to remain silent while I was talking to his Minister, urging me afterwards to meet him that evening for a jar. It was like that of a child pleading for his turn at the wicket, or his share of the tuck. Why

should the Minister have had all the fun?)

So far as Britain is concerned, this is a little disturbing. One had vaguely hoped that as London was so manifestly unable to solve the Ulster problem, Dublin might be about to fill the vacuum in statesmanship; that the light at the end of the tunnel, so invisible this end, might be discernible from that end.

It has to be admitted that a visit to the Republic does nothing to confirm that hope. At the moment we have nothing to fear from the Republic in the way of a forcible solution, and nothing to hope for in the way of a political solution. The angry noises of the hawks are as insubstantial as the conciliatory gestures of the doves.

If Britain were to say to the Republic: "Ulster is yours, settle it as you wish," politicians and terrorists alike would be appalled. Just as the latter would be totally impotent to work out plans for holding down the Orangemen by repression, so would the former be totally unprepared to integrate them through constitutional reform.

To travel hopefully towards unification—that is what the Irish seem to enjoy doing, or rather talking about. But actually to arrive, that would be a dreadful anti-climax for which, one suspects, the British would never be forgiven.

## Ministers' charm

This is not, of course, what the Irish Ministers say. The whole weight of their charm and eloquence is put behind the plea to Britain for a declaration that unification is accepted as inevitable in the end. The Prime Minister, in particular, is insistent on this. The case is argued on three main grounds.

First, as a gesture of gratitude by Westminster for the way that the Irish Government has recently been refraining from exacerbating tensions in the North, so that Mr. Lynch can demon-

strate to his extremists that moderation does pay dividends.

Second, as a means of compelling the Protestants in the North to recognise that the days of the Ascendancy are finally numbered, so that they start genuinely to come to terms with the minority; and third, as a means of reassuring the Northern Catholics that violence is no longer necessary since the battle for unity is already won in principle.

The trouble about this argument is that only an Irishman could take it seriously. If Britain were to make such a declaration, who can really believe that it would be taken as a triumph for the forces of moderation? It would be the I.R.A. who would get the credit. And can one seriously believe that the Orangemen would react with quiet resignation rather than violent rebellion, or that the Catholics in the North, sensing an open door, would not start pushing at it more impatiently rather than less?

Doubtless...miracles do happen; and the Irish believe in miracles, even Ministers and civil servants. But when a visiting Englishman pedantically points out that a declaration of the kind demanded might have precisely the opposite effects from those intended, and if it did, what would the Republic do to help cope with the bloody consequences, the point is readily admitted, but not met. Their not to reason how, or even to do or die. That presumably would be up to the British.

I do not mean to appear critical. But there really is an element of insouciant verbalising in Dublin that grates on the eaves. The hard fact is that the Republic is pledged to a policy that involves incorporating against their will almost a million recalcitrant Protestants, many of whom are armed and drilled and increasingly bloody-minded.

This is an awesome aim, carrying with it the risk of mammoth blood-letting. No

Western Government since the war has set itself such a herculean, Bismarckian goal. Only a police state—a kind of green Fascism—could hope to accomplish it, and, if it were accomplished, Ireland would be an odious place for Catholic and Protestant to live in.

In their hearts Mr. Lynch and his colleagues, and all but a handful of extremists, are aware of this, and would be horrified if the British Government were to leave them holding such a monstrous baby. They, too, pray that Mr. Faulkner can suc-

ceed. The pretence of finding such a solution will go on, since words in Ireland are cheap and flow like Guinness. But they should not be taken seriously.

Whether Britain likes it or no, the Orangemen will always remain British, because the Irish could incorporate them only by ceasing to be Irish, by becoming, that is, a nation bent on repression and based on force. It could happen, but little in contemporary Dublin suggests that it will.

What would it profit the Republic to gain a united Ireland at the price of ceasing to be properly Irish, to free the North by setting up a police state in the South? Few Irishmen will admit this alternative, but the few Irishmen think about unity. They care about it, talk about it, dream about it. But of hard thought, the kind that precedes effective action, there is no sign.

In many ways this is greatly to their credit, since any serious attempt at achieving unity would necessitate the restructuring of the Irish State along lines that would contradict, not to say outrage, the national character.

If unity were to be sought by offering concessions of a kind which would have any chance of satisfying the Orangemen—for example, that Britain should be accepted by Ireland as the guarantor of Protestant rights—this would provoke the nationalists to a point that would require a degree of repression wholly beyond the capacity of its present police or armed forces.

On the other hand, if the concessions were so minimal as to avoid provoking the nationalists, they would manifestly fail to satisfy the Orangemen, whose resulting recalcitrance would likewise require repression on a scale that would change the nature of the Irish State.

These facts of power cannot be gainsaid. Unity or freedom—the Irish cannot have both. If they want to win the



MR. LYNCH  
By comparison, Reginald Maudling is a Caesar

ced in governing the North, or that, if he should fail, the British make a success of it, since, if the Republic itself were forced to assume responsibility, nothing short of military rule would suffice. And in Irish terms, one knows who the military rulers would be.

This is not a comforting conclusion. It would be nice to think that sooner or later Dublin will come up with a political solution that will ease Britain's final exit from this troublesome island. But a week talking to Irish politicians does little to support this hope.

The truth is that Ireland is incredibly lucky having Britain to save it from the appalling problem which unification would entail, and it has no intention of endangering this good fortune by finding a political solution that

former, then it is necessary to start forging an authoritarian political system, since to imagine that anything approaching the present sleepy, amateurish, inconsequential set-up could do the trick is pure illusion. But if they want to preserve the latter, then unity must remain a mere misty mirage, exciting to talk about over a jar, but of no practical relevance.

The British would be wise to recognise this. There is no peaceful, civilised, cosy solution to the Irish problem. At the moment it is being contained by British force, and the only genuine alternative is that it should be contained by Irish force. No doubt this could in time develop. But there are no signs in the Republic that it is developing.

## Disagreeable task

The British may see themselves today as a people who have lost the will to govern, but it is only necessary to visit Dublin to realise that our will to govern is still, at its lowest ebb, a thousand times greater than anything the Irish can generate for themselves; that Reginald Maudling is a veritable Caesar compared with Jack Lynch.

Here then is the truth about the Irish problem. While Britain does not want to have to carry on copious, and finds the task horribly messy and disagreeable, it can easily do so without radically endangering its democratic system. The degree of force necessary is well within the limits of what it can generate without political disaster.

Ireland, however, could cope only by moving towards some kind of military rule. That this has been the result of British abdication of responsibility in Asia and Africa is, of course, all too true. But it can surely be taken for granted that we do not want to see this lamentable decommitment in our own backyard.

## HEENAN

—from page six

am sure that white vestments would have been right for my mother. I think that her son might more suitably be buried with purple or black.

When the general mission finished early in 1950 the Catholic Missionary Society was soundly re-established in the Catholic life of this country. It would now be difficult to imagine circumstances in which any hierarchy would allow it to disband. In addition to missions we began to accept invitations to preach retreats. I gave two clergy retreats, one in Durham and the other in Nottingham, and the substance of my retreat talks subsequently appeared in a book called "The People's Priest". Unfortunately it was a success and was translated into German, French, Spanish and, I am told, Hungarian and Japanese.

I regard the success as regrettable for the very simple reason that although it was sent to the publishers in October, 1951, when I was Superior of the Catholic Missionary Society, it was not printed until May, 1951, by which time I was a bishop. Now what a man may say humbly and acceptably to his fellow priests may be regarded as insulting if coming from a bishop. There are passages in the book which might have provoked a chuckle coming from Father Heenan but not

from the Bishop of Leeds. In January, 1951, personal sorrow struck my family once more when my brother Jim died after an operation for a duodenal ulcer. The loss of my mother and brother considerably reduced my zest for living. I did not grieve, because both were outstanding in personal holiness, and mourning would have been an act of self-pity. I was soon to have a much greater excuse for self-pity.

Preaching a mission in Billingham, Co. Durham, a week after my brother's funeral I received a telephone call from Archbishop Godfrey the Apostolic Delegate. Speaking in Latin he informed me that the Holy Father wished me to accept the See of Leeds which had been vacant for over a year since the death of Bishop Foskitt.

I replied with caution. I said that despite my wish to obey the Pope I could not conscientiously give an immediate acceptance. Certain facts about myself were known only to God, and to me. Before giving a final answer I must have time to think and pray.

I wrote a simple statement of the reasons why I thought it would be a mistake for me to accept the episcopate. I did not doubt my ability to organise a diocese nor was I lacking in pastoral experience. It was my spiritual qualifications which were wanting. In a letter which I knew was confidential in the strictest sense I told Archbishop Godfrey of some of my moral

failings which hitherto I had revealed only to the priest in confession. I also mentioned my habit of speaking bluntly on matters which I regarded as important, even in criticism of those in authority, whether civil or ecclesiastical. I knew that prudence was the most highly prized virtue in episcopal candidates and I did not count it among my attributes.

Having recited my litany of faults I left myself completely in the hands of the Apostolic Delegate. I did not want to refuse the request of the Holy See, but it was my duty to make known facts which might render me unsuitable. When I had sent off my letter I felt at peace because I had not described imaginary failings. My letter had not been an essay in mock-humility.

In a brief reply the Apostolic Delegate said that he did not regard my reasons as justifying a refusal. He had accordingly destroyed my letter and would convey my acceptance to the Holy Father. On March 12, 1951, the feast of St. Gregory the Great, Apostle of England, I was consecrated Bishop of Leeds in St. Anne's, the Cathedral church of the diocese.

THE END  
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\* Cardinal Heenan is now engaged in writing the second volume of his autobiography, covering the years of the Second Vatican Council and his life as a bishop and Cardinal—Archbishop of Westminster.

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# Cooler approach to the sales

*That early  
rummage  
is causing  
problems*

By CHRISTINE  
VERITY

ARE sales the great institution they were 15 years ago? Or, in fact, in these days of cheap clothing, has their appeal waned? Certainly today one never seems to hear about those long queues and dawn encampments outside the doors of department stores on the opening day of the sale.

"The days when people slept out in the street all night have, indeed, passed," says a spokesman for C & A. They counted about 200 people outside their Oxford Street branch on the first day of their summer sale. But the House of Fraser, owning Barkers and Derry and Toms in Kensington, claim to have counted about 1,000 waiting for these stores to open on sale day.

An overall picture is difficult to find. Some observers think that this summer's sales are drawing more bargain hunters because of the increased cost of living. But in some parts of the country, like Scotland and the North East, stores like C & A have not had a particularly strong response to the sale. Anyway, Birmingham City Corporation run special buses at sales time, so they at least think it a time which warrants extra effort.

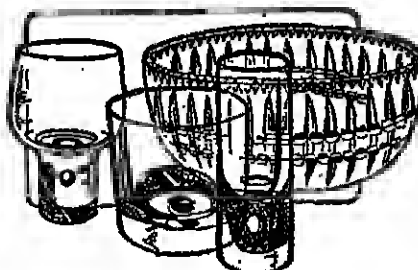
This year, the complaints have been mounting that the sales are beginning too early. After all, the peak holiday period is July and August and by no means everyone has bought their summer clothes by then. The manufacturers' impatience to get their autumn clothes on the rails means that it is easier to buy a tweed suit in July than it is to find a bikini.



Washable crêpe dress in pink on pale pink or turquoise on cream, sizes 10 to 16. Reduced from £8.75 to £4 in the sale at Fenwick's, New Bond Street, London, W.1, which opens on Thursday, their normal late opening day.

Pale blue and white washable jersey dress sizes 10 and 14 price £4. This is one of a varied range of dresses in the sale at Bourne and Hollingsworth, Oxford Street, London, W.1, which opens on Wednesday.

Pictures by: REGINALD COOTE



From Liberty's sale (now on) a remarkably good choice of glassware. Left to right, thick-stemmed wine glass, 50p (reduced from £1.40), heavy tumbler 60p (from £1.75), tall, narrow sherry glass 40p (from £1.15), fruit bowl £3.45 (from £6).

gain hunter into stores at sale time.

But stores still depend to a large extent on the excitement generated by a sale. Their original purpose was

to get rid of slow selling garments, which they still do, giving a buyer the opportunity, as one told me, to "build up the next look for the department." They

also give an added incentive to assistants with the promise of more commission.

Now that most stores have bargain rails throughout the year and sell cheap lines of clothes, the sale will depend very much on the patronage of the orthodox, bargain hunter, and the general standard of living.

Another thing is the fear many shops have that a sale damages their "image." One store told me that they have to tread very carefully when displaying sales merchandise so as not to put off their regular customers.

If the picture seems dismal for those who enjoy the fun of a rummage at the sales there is a heartening story from one London store. Last year two ladies wanted a coat so bitterly that they physically assaulted one another over its purchase. The management had to be brought in to tear them apart and the scene more fearful than many an unseemly male brawl.

## ALL SET FOR PRICE DROPS

LAST April, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the proposed reduction in Selective Employment Tax we talked to those shops which were already making plans to pass the cuts on to the public.

The first S.E.T. cuts come next week, but many supermarkets and large shops have already lowered prices on selected items. The latest report is from Sainsbury's who now have 30 reduced items including those announced last week for instant coffee, beans and tinned peaches.

Other stores which made reductions after the Budget aim to keep prices stable, lowering them when the opportunity arises.

Boots, who brought prices down on 253 items on April 5, vowed not to allow these prices to increase and, so far, have held them at the April 5 level. They hope to be able to do so for some time to come.

In fact, all the shops we spoke to hope to absorb the 10 per cent rise in the cost of living without passing on a new price rise to the customer.

In the service industries, Trust Houses will reduce their S.E.T. charge by 50 per cent in those hotels (mainly in London) which make a separate S.E.T. charge. In their other hotels a small reduction will be made in the room tariffs. These hotels will also be enabled to contain for some time ahead the increase in meal and other catering prices which otherwise would have been inevitable.

All this prompts Conservative Central Office to regard the proposed cuts in S.E.T. as a positive attack on inflation.

But perhaps too much emphasis was placed on S.E.T. as a cause of inflation in the first place. The National Chamber of Trade, for instance, think it has been a red herring. "Generally speaking," they say, "prices didn't go up with its introduction. It has been only one among many inflationary factors." C.V.

## Ways to Achieve Greater Beauty

By our Skin Care  
Consultant



THE beautiful image of a glowing, youthful complexion with a smooth, fine-grained texture is a woman's birthright. It is wonderfully wise to cherish and promote the natural processes of skin beautification, and here are some suggestions that will give your skin new radiance and loveliness.

### Smooth Skin All Day

CHERISH your flawlessly beautiful complexion constantly with daily applications of moist oil. This balanced beauty fluid contributes to the rapid replenishment of oil-and-moisture reservoirs within the skin and helps to soak away flaky patches and eradicate tiny lines and wrinkle-dryness. As you circle oil of Ulay over your face and neck, the natural smoothness, vitality and youthful loveliness of your skin will gently emerge. The Ulay oil also provides a perfect cosmetic foundation and will maintain a unique freshness and bloom under your make-up all through the day.

### Make Your Neck a Beauty Asset

FOR a beautiful, smooth, slender neck that is just as lovely as your complexion, end your day by giving your neck the natural fairing, toning treatment of Lomoso. Soak a little Lomoso Delph freshener on to a cotton-wool pad and gently dab it all over your neck until you can feel the surface skin cells glowing with a new radiance. Then for added loveliness, smooth on a film of moist tropical oil of Ulay to keep your neck supple, soft and free from wrinkle-dryness.

### Beautify an Oily Skin

THERE is nothing more refreshing to those of you with an oily skin than a weekly beauty face-pack. A recommended and inexpensive pack is made by mixing the beaten white of an egg with fine oatmeal. This pack serves as a wonderful tonic and does its work of smoothing the complexion in about fifteen minutes. Sponge off with tepid water, tone with Lomoso Delph freshener and finally smooth in a light film of oil of Ulay to give your complexion a youthful bloom.

### Fingertip Beauty

HANDS play a big part in beauty and care should be devoted to cleaning your nails, filing off rough edges and pushing back cuticles. Take care, though, not to roughen or tear the cuticles when you push them back. Always soften the skin at the base of the nail by massaging a little of your tropical moist oil of Ulay into it and then gently ease it back with an orange stick well padded with cotton-wool.

## COOKERY

# Learning from the Common Market: it pays to be choosy

By MARIKA HANBURY TENISON

as a line of housewives asked for their meat, examined it closely and, on many occasions, refused to buy it and demanded another piece of a better quality—how many of us would dare to do that? The butcher never turned a hair and seemed quite content to go through half a dozen slabs of meat until his customer was entirely satisfied.

This attitude that the customer was important and should be given exactly what she wished for was one of the things which impressed me most in Paris. Housewives took endless trouble to choose the leanest and most succulent pieces of beef or veal; they picked out their own selection of fruit and vegetables and placed them in the weighing machine and as they did so, the shopkeeper watched with a benign complacency and nodded with agreement when they discarded anything that might be slightly sub-standard.

How different this was from shops at home where the general message seems to be "If you don't want the goods don't muck them about, and 'If you don't like it, lump it'."

Meat, by the way, although more expensive than at home, was beautifully trimmed of all fat and made into neat attractive looking cuts.

Most of the classic French recipes are to be found in any Continental cookery book worth its salt, but they are so good that they stand up in constant revival, so here are two of my favourites with my own interpretations.

### Ratatouille (Serves 6)

One of the most useful vegetable dishes which can either be served hot as a side dish to a main course or cold as a first course with hot toast and butter.

2 onions, 2 cloves garlic, 2 aubergines, 4 medium courgettes, 4 green peppers, 4 tablespoons olive oil, 6 tomatoes, salt and pepper, pinch basil, 4 pint water.

Peel and chop onions. Crush

garlic. Cut aubergines and courgettes into small dice. Remove core and seeds of peppers and cut the flesh into small dice. Peel and chop tomatoes.

Heat olive oil in a heavy pan, add onions and garlic and cook until onions are transparent. Add remaining vegetables, season generously with salt and pepper and mix in a pinch of basil. Pour over the water, bring to bubbling point, cover and simmer slowly for 1 hour and 30 minutes. Stir occasionally to prevent sticking.

### Roll Stuffed Shoulder

Shoulder of lamb, salt and pepper, 4 tablespoons finely chopped parsley, pinch rosemary and thyme, 1 onion, finely chopped, 1 clove garlic, crushed, pinch powdered ginger, 6 oz. pork sausage meat, 2 tablespoons olive oil.

Ask your butcher to bone the shoulder of lamb for you (but insist on keeping the bone—to make stock off).

Combine herbs, onion, garlic, ginger and sausage meat and mix well. Season with salt and pepper.

Spread out the meat, skin side down, and cover with the stuffing. Roll meat up neatly and tie at two-inch intervals with string, thin string (your butcher will show you how to do this in a professional way).

Place meat in a roasting tin, season with salt and pepper and brush with olive oil. Roast in a medium hot oven (400 F., Reg. 5) for 35 minutes to the pound, basting frequently.

Make a gravy from the juices by mixing in a little wholemeal flour and some stock.

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## Our new Air Commodore likes to paint and cook

BY WINEFRIDE JACKSON



Air Commodore Bridget Martin: a painter who has been accepted for exhibition

IT is still a matter for comment when a woman succeeds in what is generally known as a man's world, such as the appointment of Air Commodore Bridget Martin as the service's first director of personnel management, whose promotion from group captain was announced last week.

What did surprise me was that women have been fully integrated in the Royal Air Force since 1949. From that date they have been considered equally with men for promotion. Nevertheless top appointments of women are, perhaps understandably, in a fighting service, very few. The only other woman Air Commodore is Philippa Marshall, Director of the Women's Royal Air Force.

When I telephoned the new Air Commodore at Market Drayton I understood the male voice at the other end to say, "At the moment she is indisposed." Possibly I misheard but later I spoke to her and said I presumed from her "indisposition" she had had a celebration lunch.

She laughed and said, "Not at all. I had fish

fingers, here. At the moment I can't move out of the office in uniform without a hat. It takes longer than I thought to have it fitted with new peak, braid and badge."

Obviously someone who has been in the Air Force for over 30 years must have enjoyed it. "I have. During the war with three other women officers I went to Canada and helped to train the first officers in their women's air force. Since the war I have been in all sorts of departments including the Ministry of Defence where I was responsible for the new trade structure for airmen. "This covered their service training, progress and qualifications after their normal span of duty. The R.A.F. is very advanced in this sort of thing.

"I don't yet know the details of my new job but I gather it is much the same thing on a broader level."

Air Commodore Martin is convinced that the W.R.A.F. is still a good career for a girl and in the officer class is extraordinarily well paid.

I asked about the marriage rate. "Alas, or perhaps it's a good thing, a high percentage marry after about

2½ years. But it is still important for an officer recruit to be self-contained. She may get a boring job for a while and must have the strength of character to say it may only last for a year. We try to change the young ones around reasonably often."

When I asked whether she lived mostly on the job the question warranted another chuckling laugh. "Indeed, no. I am a great buyer and seller of houses. I have bought one in the town of Market Drayton. I love having my own house, adore cooking and like to entertain. For relaxation I do a bit of painting—landscapes, and have been 'hung' once or twice in minor exhibitions. It gives me a great deal of kick."

To Air Commodore Bridget Martin the Air Force has been an enjoyable life. "It's very worthwhile, a form of public service, which I like. With thoroughly nice people to work with you enjoy it all the time."

The new Air Commodore worked for a time in public relations for the Air Force. She must have been very good at it. I am practically sold on the idea of joining.

## Quicker way up the nursing ladder

By MARY BROGAN

OUTSIDE the academic world, it would probably come as a surprise to most people to discover that it is possible to go to university and take a full-scale Bachelor of Nursing degree.

This takes four years, as opposed to the three-year State Registered Nurse training, but not only does it give the student an actual university degree, it also gives her a good start in the promotion stakes and, usually, shows that her incentive towards nursing is strong.

"Our trouble up till now has been that we've thought too much about what we can get out of our nurses and not enough about what will motivate them to work and to enjoy it."

This forthright comment comes from someone who should know what she is talking about, Jean McFarlane, Director of Education for the Royal College of Nursing. The very nature of nursing is something which concerns Miss McFarlane deeply: she has been involved with the subject in various ways for the last 12 years and in October she will study it from another angle as Head of Nursing Studies at Manchester University.

This growing emphasis on the academic side of nursing is something which the Royal College in general and Miss McFarlane in particular heartily endorse.

"Nothing, of course, can ever take away the importance of actual clinical nursing," Miss McFarlane says. "All through the four-year course the girls are doing practical ward work as well as studying. But I'm extremely pleased that not only are the opportunities increasing all the time for girls to take special, advanced courses but also we have a growing number of graduates in other subjects taking a shortened course and entering the profession."

"But I don't want to give the impression that I'm exclusively interested in the academic side. We still need to think of the whole spectrum of nursing, from ward orderly to administrator."

Given that a nurse has taken one of these courses and is ready to start off as a fully qualified nurse on the wards, is she going to be landed with a lot of tedious, manual work requiring no special skill at all?

"I'd like to be able to say no," remarks Miss McFarlane ruefully. "I think things are getting a little better, but there is no doubt that a nurse ends up doing a lot of things that are not her job, simply because she knows the patient will suffer if she doesn't."

It is easy to see that nurses who have done the usual State Registered



Jean McFarlane, to move to Manchester University

Nurse course, working all the time in hospital, might feel that graduates are going to move much more quickly into the senior jobs in teaching and administration.

"I would hope to see graduates and ward nurses advancing equally. But one can hardly deo that a trained, academic mind is presumably going to enable its owner to move on faster."

This naturally led to the vexed question of what advancement does mean to a nurse. At the moment, promotion usually means moving into either teaching or administration. As in so many other professions, this can often mean that the very qualities which made the nurse good enough at her job to be considered for promotion then go to waste.

"This is something we feel very strongly about and in fact we're working towards finding a system whereby a first-rate ward sister could be promoted into a position where she is still in touch with nurses and patients, possibly in an advisory capacity. In the medical profession, for instance, a consultant is still in touch with his patients and I would like to see a similar position for nurses."

It's obvious that Manchester's Department of Social Medicine is not going to be short of ideas, come next October.

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## CHILDREN

### Books for the cocoa table

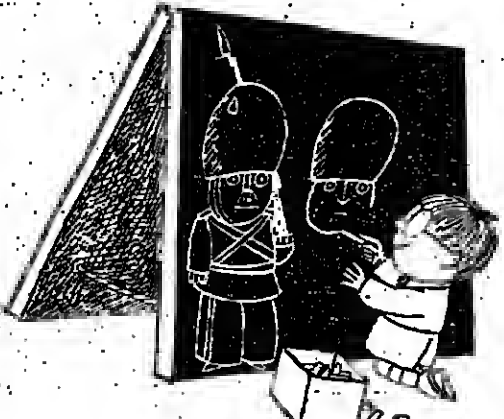
By JULIET CLOUGH

MANY of the best "cocoa-table" books for small children contain an element of fantasy and wish-fulfilment whose explorations will bear much repetition and make very satisfactory reading.

Who, for example, would not be in the shoes of the Naughtiest Boy in the World, the unsamiable hero of Frank Dickson's *Albert Herbert Hawkins* (Abelard - Schuman, 85p)? "Is the Queen frightened of spiders?" is his airy opening gambit, and the story deals with his relentless pursuit of the truth (always smiling his "hurrid smile"). A wonderful débacle at the state opening of Parliament shows the master of the understatement on his finest form.

Another cartoonist, Jonathan Routh (who has a thing about nuns and circuses), takes his readers on a mad holiday in *The Nuns go to Penguin Island* (Methuen, £1.30). The penguins, understandably mistaken for another sisterhood, are really survivors from a circus shipwreck on a tropical island, the nuns have a lovely time on the tightrope, dogdom, and being shot from cannons.

An illustration from "Simon and the Chalk Drawing Army" (Brockington Press, 50p), charming adventure story by Edward McLachlan.



The real stuff of dreams is a speciality of Maurice Sendak's. In *The Night Kitchen* (Bodley Head, £1.25) is an attempt to lay a nightmare in which Mickey is confused with "milk" by sinisterly jolly chefs, who try to mix him into the midnight batter for the morning cake. Regaining control of the situation in a way that seems more likely to confuse than comfort, Mickey flies away in a batter aeroplane, dives into the milk bottle, and puts the chefs right.

Although most children are fascinated by cooking, and though the fate shared by Tom Kitten—of being oneself an ingredient—is narrowly

avoided, this story lacks the feeling of terrors held securely on a leash which gives Mr. Sendak's "Where the Wild Things Are" such staying power. His illustrations, particularly the child's fights and falls among a landscape of giant kitchen jars and packets, are beautifully contained.

Amateur psychologists having sorted that one out, should like Ivor Cutler's *Meal One* (Henderson, £1.10), robustly illustrated by Helen Oxenbury. Mother and son's romps together skid into fantasy when they plant a plum stone under Helbert's bed. The instant tree wrecks his room and devours his breakfast, but luckily normality reasserts itself in the end.

## Sturdy independence of American pioneers

COLLECTOR'S PIECE: DEBORAH STRATTON

A SURPRISING number of American antiques are discovered in Britain. Primitive paintings, Currier and Ives prints, clocks, guns, Indian relics, Tiffany lamps and odd pieces of American furniture have been sold through British salerooms in the past year.

Today is America's Independence Day. The 4th of July holiday is being celebrated with fireworks and potato-sack races at fairs all over the United States. It seems fitting to raise that to Uncle Sam and look at American antiques.

The phrase may seem a contradiction. Surely it was only yesterday that a Pennsylvania Ac shot British General Simon Fraser at the Battle of Saratoga and began the defeat of the British. Alas, it was 195 years ago that these colonies got out hand and have rarely listened since.

The first settlement at Jamestown, when a wayfaring group of British brought their early wooden possessions to a new site several thousand miles away, was 364 years ago. And we must never forget the North American Indians who buried mounds from centuries earlier.

Last week saw sales of Indian ethnographica at Sotheby's and Bonhams. There often small items of uncertainty, such as knives and axes being sold for under £30, or recognised Indian works of

art, such as masks and totems, fetch extremely high prices.

British auctioneers sometimes sell American clocks and furniture, but more often easily portable goods. One example is "scrimsaw," the whalebone and walrus tusks that were carved aboard New England whalers who docked in this country. Another is pot lids made in the 19th century for the American market.

You would be very lucky if you were to discover an American antique in your attic. You would be well-rewarded for most items as American artifacts find much honour in their own country.

Their own William and Mary, Queen Anne and Georgian styles, their own cabinet makers such as Duncan Phyfe and John Goddard, are more revered than the finest Chippendale. Why, you may ask, if America copied European styles, do they prefer their own adaptations to the European originals? The answer is that America developed its own unique variations on these themes.

American styles tended towards the simple and utilitarian, a heritage of Puritanism, and the settlers need to conserve their energies for pure survival. Blue skies and brilliant autumn colours affected their colour sense as much as the muted lines of the British countryside had before. Local woods, such as hickory, ash, maple and red cedar, brought their own character to architecture, furniture and utensils.

"Washington Crossing the Delaware," a pot lid sold at Phillips Auctioneers last year to an American collector for a record £850.

Carved and painted furniture came out of the German settlements in Pennsylvania, the English settlements in New England and the Dutch in New York. Sometimes, it was a most items as American artifacts find much honour in their own country.

Utilitarianism was carried to marvellous extremes by the Quaker "Shaker" sect in New York who fashioned all their furnishings to strict standards. No ornament was allowed, but the energy thus saved was channelled into turning and joinery of flawless quality.

The country folk had their quilts and tinware, their primitive paintings and cottage furniture—all still much beloved today. City merchants continued to import fine English and French furniture, silver and china or ordered their European-trained craftsmen to copy these.

Some of all of these will have come to this country with Americans who have lived here. American clocks, such as the grandiose clock sold last year at Christie's, often turn up. Occasionally, long-case clocks by well-known American makers



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# LOVE ME, LOVE MY DOG?

By NIGEL DENNIS

The Dark Face of Science by JOHN VYVYAN. Michael Joseph, £2.25.

THOSE who practise or support vivisection put forward only one argument in justification. They say that they do it to acquire knowledge for the benefit of the human race, and they put this statement sometimes in the form of a question: "Which do you think is better, that cats and dogs should suffer, or that your nearest and dearest should go through agony?"

The man in the street has never found a report to this argument—which is why the vivisectionist has never had to think of another. In fact, the whole practice of vivisection has been based upon it for more than 100 years, and its strength as an argument is shown not only by this but also by the fact that even the most experienced anti-vivisectionists—who are much better informed on the subject than most scientists—have never managed to agree on how to answer it.

Take Bernard Shaw, for example. Anti-vivisection over had a stronger, more lucid spokesman than Shaw, who was also probably the most cunning debater since Socrates. Usually, it was Shaw's habit to show not only his opponent's case but to be inefficient, impractical and wasteful; it must go because it had ceased to be useful. This form of attack was always setting to an opponent whose argument was based on principles of ethics.

But in the case of vivisection, whose defenders rested their whole case on its usefulness, Shaw absolutely refused to meet them on the same ground and took up the cudgels in the name of morality and ethics.

Almost anything, he argued (most un-Shavianly), might produce a useful result: murdering one's aunt, for example, might well turn out to be extremely "useful" in many respects. But meo diu non murder their aunts, however usefully, since they considered it wrong to do so, and the scientist's duty was to understand that the torturing and murdering of animals, however usefully, must come under the same moral law.

Shaw, writing 70 years ago, described vivisection as "dishonourable." This word has no significance today, except among those who think it is the scientist's duty to do so, and as dishonourable. But in Shaw's day, "dishonourable" was an immensely powerful word. It was applied to any person who degraded his status by acting meanly, treacherously, sycratically, and, in short, by being relatively little to do with dishonesty; it had everything to

in proportion as callousness increases.

As far as virtue and decency are concerned, there are none left at all in respect to animals: callousness is now complete. Only the Japanese scientists, Mr. Vyvyan tells us, make an annual pilgrimage to a shrine, and offer humble obeisance to the souls of the animals they have mutilated. But as the Japanese methods of vivisection are the cruelest in the world, the obeisances would only seem to reflect the callousness.

Much the same can be said of Britain, which has an Act of 1876 forbidding the infliction of unnecessary suffering on experimental animals. This Act is our equivalent of the Japanese shrine. The Home Secretary, who is responsible for its efficacy, makes it his duty to see that the vivisectionist is not impeded by "cranks." His advisory body is composed of scientists, not one of whom is opposed to vivisection.

The georol aim appears to be to have the maximum vivisection going on behind as many "closed doors" as possible. Upsetting the public, not cutting up, let alone anaesthetising, the animals, is the pre-occupation here.

The United States has no Act of this kind, and it is an expensive business. Harvard University, for example, has had to build a fireproof room, in which to inflict burns on animals, for fear of burning down the whole place.

One may assume, however, that in the race for Federal aid in which all great American establishments compete, the prizes go to those who can show the highest turnover in tortured animals. This leads to many useful advantages—more jobs, more prestige, more students, more well-informed scientists. There is, in fact, no end to the usefulness of cruelty.

It would not be the first time in history that where humane-ness had failed, vanity had swept away the disgrace.



Street urchins at a horse-drawn pump—often the only source of water for poorer households. From "Fast Positive" (Chatto & Windus, £2). Gordon Winter's collection of early photographs vividly reflects the different facets of London society.

## URBAN SPECTRES

By J. W. M. THOMPSON

City Close-Up by JEREMY SEABROOK. A.L.P., £2.50. The Classic Slum by R. ROBERTS. Manchester U.P., £2.64. The History of Working-Class Housing edited by STANLEY D. CHAPMAN. David & Charles, £4.75.

JEREMY SEABROOK spent two months in Blackburn, in unlovely Lancashire, cajoling the local people into describing their lives and their opinions to his tape recorder. City Close-Up contains what they said, with his own subsequent comments added. The result is a picture of working-class life which is by turns sad and funny and often curiously haunting.

Blackburn and similar places have been utterly transformed by the welfare state and "affluence." The old people, Mr. Seabrook allows us to eavesdrop upon acknowledge the resulting gains, but disclose also an acute sense of loss at the passing of their former close-knit community.

The young do not seem to have found much to replace this except the "sterile therapy" (Mr. Seabrook's phrase) of an endless accumulation of possessions. They are:

"No less in bondage than the sad and dutiful mill girls who filled the streets with the clatter of their clogs half a century ago. Ironically, the Pakistani immigrants, although resented, represent a sort of re-creation of the old world. Mr. Seabrook found among them precisely those aspects of the old communal working-class way of life that used to be considered so valuable: the sense of mutual help, the sense of duty to kith and folk, and the extended family structure."

In their often vengeful and punitive attitude towards the immigrants, it is as though the working class were confronted by a spectre of their own past, which they are anxious to banish. This is in many ways a disconcerting impression of a city. The tape-recorder, of course, is no more neutral than older means of observation: the man who asks the questions calls the tune. Mr. Seabrook has used it to present one man's pier-

## QUEERING THE PITCH

By FRANCIS KING

STUART LAUDER, Camp Commander. Longman, £1.75. ANTHONY BLOOMFIELD, Life for a Life. Hogarth Press, £1.75. WILLIAM GOLDMAN, Father's Day. Michael Joseph, £2. SHEENA MACKAY, An Advent Calendar. Cape, £1.50. CAROLINE GLYN, The Tower and the Rising Tide. Gollancz, £1.50. ALEXANDER SOLZHEWITSKY, Stories and Prose Poems. Bodley Head, £1.75.

IF war is much too serious a thing to be left to military men, it is also much too comic a thing to be left to military historians. Hardly a shot is fired in anger in the whole course of Camp Commander, Stuart Lauder's cynical novel of the second world war, and there is a notable lack of heroic sentimentality in its characters. Yet though the reflection that it gives back of its small, chosen segment of the period may often be distorted, in essential substance one knows it to be true.

Most of the action takes place on a South Atlantic island, a Portuguese possession, on which a detachment of the R.A.F. Regiment is marooned in conditions of sweltering heat and idleness. It is thus easy for the "Camp" Commander of the title to infect his men with something far more insidious than the venereal diseases rife among the few women available to them.

Mr. Lauder coolly and sardonically plots the slow corruption of morale, with the Commander—known to his men as "Flo"—held in particular thrall to blue-eyed and babyishly dimpled "Blondie" Parish, while some of the butchery of his men takes to extremes of fraternisation with the Portuguese garrison, to unorthodox liaisons with each other and even to drag.

The virgin narrator, through whose startled and sometimes uncomprehending eyes all these outrageous happenings take place, is too much first cousin to Herr Issyvon to stand out as an original creation. But Mr. Lauder makes a splendid figure of the Adjutant, his nose keen for moral delinquency, who eventually finds poor "Flo's" pitch and the dialogue exactly catches every nuance of barrack-room inanity and profanity.

In every civilised man there is a savage struggling to get out. The hero of Anthony Bloomfield's Life for a Life has been brought up to abominate violence and lawlessness; and yet from time to time he is swept with fantasies of destroying those who injure him or thwart



SHEENA MACKAY Gait on the gingerbread.

period of Advent, there are stretches in which Miss Mackay seems to be indulging in more than artful decoration; but most of her incidents are incised with a bizarre memorableness in a prose that never ceases to surprise and delight.

Caroline Glyn is a more thoughtful and less instantly entertaining writer, whose clumsy time-changes and ellipses in The Tower and the Rising Tide often make the going story for the reader. But her account of how her young hero learns at last, after years of solitary independence, to establish fellowship not only with the memory of the dead German girl-friend whom he has been in part instrumental in killing but also with the world at large, has about it an impressive integrity of vision.

No unprejudiced critic would deny that Alexander Solzhenitsyn is one of the few novelists of genius at present alive; but the novellas, short-stories and prose poems that make up Stories and Prose Poems (in a new translation by Michael Glenny) range from the superb shocky sentence, but the relentless burst of style applied to matter basically so often cute or sentimental gives to this highly accomplished novel a certain air of meretriciousness.

Of the women novelists to emerge in the last 10 years, two of the most talented, Sheena Mackay and Caroline Glyn, both have new books out this week. Sheena Mackay's people resemble the pathetic attractions of objects arranged in a museum, or to be gazed over with a cold, like the young man in An Advent Calendar, who eats the minced-up finger of a butcher's assistant in the same way as he would a stick of Black Buns, founded on reaching Yehudi Steinbeck's little red horse of strangles; the Maltese Cat strains a muscle beyond repair. All the same, vintage readings for hippopotamuses.

More, but a sign of and rugged horses in Follyfoot (Helmman, £1.25, Pan Piccolo, 20p), Monica Dickens's story for children of a home of rest for horses, based on the characters in the Yorkshire Television series which began on Monday. Here, for a change, the humans are treated nearly as sympathetically as the animals.

Phyllida Barstow

## BONEY'S SLEUTH

By RICHARD BENNETT

Fouché: the Unprincipled Patriot by HUBERT COLE. Eyre & Spottiswoode, £3.50.

JOSEPH FOUCHÉ was one of the most intriguing characters, in both senses of the word, of the French revolutionary and Napoleonic period.

He was a formidable character and a dangerous man to move too late. "Within a fortnight Fouché's head must fall on the scaffold, or ruin will be the first of them, the apparently all powerful Robespierre, said prophetically; and, on St. Helena, the last of them, Napoleon, whose chief of police Fouché had been, said: 'If I'd won at Waterloo, I'd have had him shot.'"

Hubert Cole leaves it to the reader to decide what part of the man he was but he treats his adult life to full in his new biography, Fouché: the Unprincipled Patriot. His narrative has not the nerve and sweep of Stefan Zweig's "Fouché: The Portrait of a Politician," which Cassell published in an English translation in 1950, the only other study in English of this man.

But Zweig was not concerned with giving his processes away, possibly sometimes even with verifying them. Mr. Cole meticulously documents every reference, he is even in danger, at times, of obscuring the view of the man with his collection of timbers.

Still, Fouché's life has all the elements of the thrilling adventure and spy story. He was the church school teacher who as a terrorist inspired the citizens of Lyons not with the fear of God, whose worship he had forbidden, but with the fear of Fouché. He was the amiable and devoted family man who amassed fortune and became the Duke of Otranto.

He was Minister of Police from 1799-1810, first for the



JOSEPH FOUCHÉ Underminer in secret.

## On the trail of murder

By PETER GLADSTONE SMITH

Murder Was My Business by JOHN DU ROSE. W. H. Allen, £2. Shall We Ever Know? by WILLIAM COOPER. Hutchinson, £1.75.

HERE are two books, about murder and other foul crimes, that could scarcely be more different.

John du Rose, a Scotland Yard detective—definitely one of the "in" group—who rose to the rank of assistant commissioner, tells us in Murder Was My Business about notorious crimes from the inside. He paints in the colourful details, and here and there includes a fascinating disclosure almost as an aside.

From the early post-war murders perpetrated by John George Haigh, who dissolved his victims in acid, he goes through major and minor mysteries to the West London nude murders, the Krays and the Richardson gang.

As a young, questioning, sleuth he watched Haigh's Adam's apple bobbing up and down like a yo-yo, or an over-active lid detector, as he was interviewed, and formed a shrewd suspicion that paid off.

I can excuse his revealing that the No. 1 suspect for the murder of a prostitute committed suicide, and not adding that he was a police uniform of a kind not that of the national force but a private detective.

By comparison, William Cooper in Shall We Ever Know?, subtitled "The Trial of the Hosen Brothers for the Murder of Mrs. McKay," books from the outside the public gallery in fact—at what was said and heard at the Old Bailey trial. This is only half the story of the desperately and Muriel McKay kidnap case and despite Mr. Cooper's well-earned reputation as a pioneer among new-style novelists, he has little to say that elucidates what would otherwise be a transcript of the proceedings.

In some places he poses a mystery where none exists, such as: Just how could Arthur Hosen afford to buy Rooks Farm? The answer—discovered by inquiry—is that he could not.

After reading this book it is difficult not to conclude that real murder is a specialist subject, and that a lifetime spent hunting for hypothetical evidence could be an author better for writing about it than all the imagination of a novelist.

## Echoes of Londinium

By R. S. THACKERAY

The London that was Rome by MICHAEL HARRISON. Allen & Unwin, £3.75.

IN an age when traffic comes first, London's living links with the past are daily diminished by our own wanton disregard. Yet there is a growing curiosity about that secret, anterior past which lies buried deep under the pavement and does not burden us with problems of preservation.

What was Roman London like, where exactly did it lie and how long did it endure? Michael Harrison, an old hand on the London scene, has devised in The London that was Rome a new key to the Roman riddle.

He was convinced that the answer lay in the persistence of topographical names from one civilisation to another. For the clues he went back to 17th-century maps, and by relating the names he found there (and many which survive today) to Latin originals he has traced the map of Roman London in detail and devised a logical framework for a reconstruction of the city's life.

The known physical remains of the period do not include many positively identified buildings. Mr. Harrison's "new archaeology" fills the gaps, defining what and where particular buildings were. It also leads him to conclude that London was not one fortified area but a federation of perhaps half a dozen.

Many Christianised names are by this theory shown to be both Latin and Celtic. Thus the various churches of St. Botolph are named not for a shadowy East Anglian saint but by an elaborate mutation of consonants from the Latin word for "bottle" or "penalty"—here used, says Mr. Harrison, like our modern Customs, for are not all these churches at the original city gates, where dues would be levied?

There are dozens of examples of the transmutation of names from Latin through Old Welsh to modern English, changes further amplified by speech habits like the dropping of internal consonants as in the modern Cockney "water."

Well, speech habits do persist, and it is fascinating to catch in London Brittonic echoes of that stumpy, stumpy, stumpy, so often marks the popular speech of capital cities. It is all most ingenious, and with his maps, appendices and imaginative conversations, Mr. Harrison has made a thorough job of starting something. Archaeology and etymology are both contentious subjects; many one to the other and sparks are bound to fly.

## BEST SELLERS

- THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH'S list of best sellers for May and June is as follows:
- 1 The Ra Expeditions by THOR HEYERDAL. Allen & Unwin, £3.50 (April 29).
  - 2 Philip: An Informal Biography by BASIL BOURNEMAN. Longman, £2 (May 18).
  - 3 The Day of the Jackal by FREDERICK FORSYTH. Hutchinson, £2 (June 7).
  - 4 Adolf Hitler: My Part in His Downfall by SIR ALAN BULLGATE. Michael Joseph, £1.50 (June 1).
  - 5 Stories and Prose Poems by ALEXANDER SOLZHEWITSKY. Bodley Head, £1.75 (June 10).
  - 6 Theirs Was the Kingdom by R. F. DELANEY. Hodder, £1.25 (March 22).
  - 7 Close Quarters by LEON URIS. G.B.T., £2.25 (May 27); Lionel Davidson's Smith's Gazette. Cape, £1.60 (May 20); Nicholas Mosley's Natalie Nettle. Hodder, £2.25 (June 28); and Doris Lessing's Briefing for a Descent into Hell. Cape, £1.60 (April 15).
  - 8 Compiled with the help of the following bookshops: George Gill, Forster's, Hatchards, Tinsdale and Hanson (London); George's (Bristol); Blackwell's (Oxford); W. & A. (Aldershot); Boden's (Birmingham); Euston's (Birmingham); Douglas and Foulis (Edinburgh); The Barbican Book Shop (Derby); and W. J. Lea (Cardiff).

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## IN A VISION ONCE

By JOHN LEHMANN

A Dream of Order by ALICE CHANDLER. Routledge, £2.50.

IN his poem "England's Trust" published in 1841, Lord John Manners, one of the outstanding figures in the Young England group, described his vision of the beauty of medieval society:

"Each knew his place—king, lord, peasant or priest, the greatest owned connection with the least; From rank to rank the generous feeling ran, And linked society as man to man."

In A Dream of Order Alice Chandler, of the City College of New York, has performed a most useful service in following the course of this medieval dream, from its earliest appearance in the middle of the 18th century right through to the end of the 19th.

Brought together by her study, the manifestations of the dream, as they are, are more influential and more persistent than many readers will have realised. Dreams of Ancient Greece, dreams of the Middle Ages, dreams of the Victorian world order—we are all obsessed by some fantasy or other of the past, ever since man began consciously to live in history.

In the mid-18th century, what appeared was the sense of a supernatural haunting conjured up by ancient graves and ancient ruins, particularly of abbeys, the "ghostly gloom" and "poisonous glare" of the sites of "barbarous" and "barbarous" ruins, as Dr. Chandler says, were gradually eclipsed by the popularity of "Gothic"

## SCREEN SCENE

By MARGARET HINXMAN

The Garden of Allah by SHELLAH GRAHAM. W. H. Allen, £2.50. The Real Tinsel by BERNARD ROSENBERG and HARRY SILVERSTEIN. Collier-Macmillan, £3.75.

THERE'S no business like the nostalgia business. And there's no nostalgia more potent than that devoted to the Hollywood legend.

Shellah Graham's The Garden of Allah plots the history of the extraordinary gilded cage for the wilder Hollywood fauna which started out as the mansion home of Alla Nazimova, the Russian-born vamp, in the 1920s. In 1927 it was transformed into a fashionable, though apparently uncomfortable, bungalow hotel where all the beautiful people—Buddy and Pola and Gloria and Errol and Bogie and bright stars—Robert Benchley is described as its "patron saint"—congregated. It died a characteristic death in 1953. The last partygoers threw a lavish party, where the champagne flowed, the guests

from every area of film-making. The overriding impression gained is that movies are a total involvement, whether you're an executive like, non-agrarian Adolph Zukor, a stunt man like Gil Friesen, a cameraman like Hal Mohr. I'm pleased to see that the representative critic, Arthur Knight, is no less devoted. An entertaining eye-opener for the layman, this is also an important textbook for the film addict who probably won't be surprised to find that in the old world of the working Hollywood seems just as unreal and almost as much fun as the lunatic fringe life at "The Garden of Allah."







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148' x 355' x 4' deep, 6800 pails, £275-25  
150' x 355' x 4' deep, 6850 pails, £277-25  
150' x 360' x 4' deep, 6900 pails, £279-25  
152' x 360' x 4' deep, 6950 pails, £281-25  
152' x 365' x 4' deep, 7000 pails, £283-25  
154' x 365' x 4' deep, 7050 pails, £285-25  
154' x 370' x 4' deep, 7100 pails, £287-25  
156' x 370' x 4' deep, 7150 pails, £289-25  
156' x 375' x 4' deep, 7200 pails, £291-25  
158' x 375' x 4' deep, 7250 pails, £293-25  
158' x 380' x 4' deep, 7300 pails, £295-25  
160' x 380' x 4' deep, 7350 pails, £297-25  
160' x 385' x 4' deep, 7400 pails, £299-25  
162' x 385' x 4' deep, 7450 pails, £301-25  
162' x 390' x 4' deep, 7500 pails, £303-25  
164' x 390' x 4' deep, 7550 pails, £305-25  
164' x 395' x 4' deep, 7600 pails, £307-25  
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166' x 400' x 4' deep, 7700 pails, £311-25  
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168' x 405' x 4' deep, 7800 pails, £315-25  
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170' x 410' x 4' deep, 7900 pails, £319-25  
172' x 410' x 4' deep, 7950 pails, £321-25  
172' x 415' x 4' deep, 8000 pails, £323-25  
174' x 415' x 4' deep, 8050 pails, £325-25  
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176' x 420' x 4' deep, 8150 pails, £329-25  
176' x 425' x 4' deep, 8200 pails, £331-25  
178' x 425' x 4' deep, 8250 pails, £333-25  
178' x 430' x 4' deep, 8300 pails, £335-25  
180' x 430' x 4' deep, 8350 pails, £337-25  
180' x 435' x 4' deep, 8400 pails, £339-25  
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184' x 440' x 4' deep, 8550 pails, £345-25  
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188' x 450' x 4' deep, 8750 pails, £353-25  
188' x 455' x 4' deep, 8800 pails, £355-25  
190' x 455' x 4' deep, 8850 pails, £357-25  
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192' x 465' x 4' deep, 9000 pails, £363-25  
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258' x 630' x 4' deep, 12300 pails, £495-25  
260' x 630' x 4' deep, 12350 pails, £497-25  
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264' x 640' x 4' deep, 12550 pails, £505-25  
264' x 645' x 4' deep, 12600 pails, £507-25  
266' x 645' x 4' deep, 12650 pails, £509-25  
266' x 650' x 4' deep, 12700 pails, £511-25  
268' x 650' x 4' deep, 12750 pails, £513-25  
268' x 655' x 4' deep, 12800 pails, £515-25  
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324' x 795' x 4' deep, 15600 pails, £627-25  
326' x 795' x 4' deep, 15650 pails, £629-25  
326' x 800' x 4' deep, 15700 pails, £631-25  
328' x 800' x 4' deep, 15750 pails, £633-25  
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330' x 805' x 4' deep, 15850 pails, £637-25  
330' x 810' x 4' deep, 15900 pails, £639-25  
332' x 810' x 4' deep, 15950 pails, £641-25  
332' x 815' x 4' deep, 16000 pails, £643-25  
334' x 815' x 4' deep, 16050 pails, £645-25  
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336' x 820' x 4' deep, 16150 pails, £649-25  
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338' x 825' x 4' deep, 16250 pails, £653-25  
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340' x 830' x 4' deep, 16350 pails, £657-25  
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342' x 835' x 4' deep, 16450 pails, £661-25  
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344' x 840' x 4' deep, 16550 pails, £665-25  
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348' x 850' x 4' deep, 16750 pails, £673-25  
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352' x 860' x 4' deep, 16950 pails, £681-25  
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354' x 865' x 4' deep, 17050 pails, £685-25  
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356' x 870' x 4' deep, 17150 pails, £689-25  
356' x 875' x 4' deep, 17200 pails, £691-25  
358' x 875' x 4' deep, 17250 pails, £693-25  
358' x 880' x 4' deep, 17300 pails, £695-25  
360' x 880' x 4' deep, 17350 pails, £697-25  
360' x 885' x 4' deep, 17400 pails, £699-25  
362' x 885' x 4' deep, 17450 pails, £701-25  
362' x 890' x 4' deep, 17500 pails, £703-25  
364' x 890' x 4' deep, 17550 pails, £705-25  
364' x 895' x 4' deep, 17600 pails, £707-25  
366' x 895' x 4' deep, 17650 pails, £709-25  
366' x 900' x 4' deep, 17700 pails, £711-25  
368' x 900' x 4' deep, 17750 pails, £713-25  
368' x 905' x 4' deep, 17800 pails, £715-25  
370' x 905' x 4' deep, 17850 pails, £717-25  
370' x 910' x 4' deep, 17900 pails, £719-25  
372' x 910' x 4' deep, 17950 pails, £721-25  
372' x 915' x 4' deep, 18000 pails, £723-25  
374' x 915' x 4' deep, 18050 pails, £725-25  
374' x



# CAVALRY VERSUS THE GUERRILLAS

It's Portugal's 'secret weapon' in Angola

THE sun blazed down. I stood at attention dripping with sweat. An African brass band was crashing out martial music near the dais on which I stood. In front, companies of Portuguese infantry marched by saluting, each soldier with a brilliantly coloured silk scarf knotted round his neck denoting his group, and the fact that he was a fully trained man.

Then there appeared—a squadron of mounted dragoons. As they trotted by me, harness jingling, the officers drew their swords, raised them flashing in the sun, and then dipped them to the ground. I thought to myself: it's magnificent—but is it war?

It seemed an incredible way to fight in 1971—particularly against guerrillas. When I had first heard about it I had not believed it. And that was why I found myself on the dusty tropical parade ground at Silva Porto: to see for myself.

Silva Porto lies in the heart of Angola between the Tropic of Capricorn and the equator, roughly equidistant from the Atlantic Ocean and the borders of the Congo and Zambia.

When I asked one Portuguese colonel about the tactics of the cavalry, he finished his description with the words: "And do you know what we do when we are attacked? We charge!—we charge!" Could the methods of Prince Rupert really be relevant today?

Out in the bush, with its beautifully pure air and blue sky, some miles beyond Silva Porto, I had a chance to see for myself how the cavalry operated. I mounted one of their horses and felt a wonderful exhilaration as the animal shot off, dodging branches and tree stumps and flying over dry gullies.

There are some 350 horses based on Silva Porto, divided into three squadrons, and operating in troops of 40. They have been in action only since the beginning of this year. The horses came from the Argentine, are both robust and docile, and used to living out in the countryside, not in stables.

The ground throughout nearly all central, eastern and southern Angola, down to that desolate area known for centuries as the *Savanna* at the End of the World, is sparse hush but with sufficient water, where horses can move easily. They wear no shoes as the ground is so soft.

## Silent horses

The qualities possessed by the cavalry that have already proved of considerable military value are their speed, mobility, flexibility, and power of surprise and shock. They need not stick to any road or track. The capacity for pursuit is great: they can chase after individual guerrillas and catch them.

They are adept at the detection of tracks, camps, and enemy personnel. The cavalryman, having been spared the endless plodding on foot through inaccessible areas, weighed down by knapsack, weapon and ammunition, goes into action often much fresher than infantry.

The horses are amazingly silent in action: no noise in fact until they are almost upon you. They camouflage well also, blending perfectly into a landscape of greys and greens, away from the black and white of the road. They are likely to be invisible to anything over 30 yards. The regiment, of course, wears camouflage uniforms—denims, teku hats with peaks back and front—and black riding boots, with automatic rifles slung over their shoulders.

At least half the cavalrymen are African, a fact verified by a personal observation—over half of all the 60,000 troops fighting for Portugal against the guerrillas.

The commonest cavalry manoeuvre is this: the troop of 40 spread themselves out in a line at intervals of, say, 20 yards. They then move forward, looking for tracks, camps and personnel, at a pace that enables them to cover 40 or 50 miles a day. By this method they can cover a vast area with considerable thoroughness.

A dragoon will usually carry with him enough rations for five days. He will then return to the nearest permanent base for day, and go out again for another five. He will continue this fashion for three weeks or more, covering anything up to 1,000 miles.

by IAIN SPROAT



Iain Sproat, who is Tory M.P. for Aberdeen South, trying the mettle of a charger in Angola

A troop of mounted dragoons are not an easy proposition for a guerrilla. The dragoon has the edge in mobility, and although a man on a horse might be thought a good target, in reality they are not all that large from the front.

Furthermore, the guerrillas tend to move in small groups, often of no more than half a dozen, so they are frequently outnumbered. Even if they manage to hit one or two dragoons charging at them, they are liable to be encircled by the wings of the cavalry line.

The dragoons, however, do not only attack by charging. They are also trained to fight on foot, and will dismount and move forward through the sparse scrub like infantry, weaving and crouching, difficult to spot or hear until they are almost upon their objective.

Another useful manoeuvre of the cavalry is the countering of ambushes. They move, 20 men on each side of the road, but in a V-formation in which each trooper is many yards away from the next, and ahead so that the two tips of the V are riding almost half a mile in front of the two men immediately on either side of the road. The fact that nobody is on the road means the troop are not exposed to mine explosions, which are the most common hazard for lorries and Land Rovers; and, if there is an ambush, the two wings of the formation can sweep inwards, forming a tightening net.

There are two main areas of warfare in Angola. That where the cavalry operate covers about a third of the country, roughly equivalent to the size of West and East Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary lumped together but with a population no bigger than Birmingham's.

The second area is to the north: Cabinda, the Portuguese enclave separated from the rest of Angola and surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean and the two Congos. But this region is now almost completely quiet; perhaps an odd mine explosion once a month.

A third area of conflict is in the Dembos, a small but extremely rugged sector, north-

east of the capital, Luanda. Here, steep mountains and jagged ravines are clothed in jungle, a complete contrast to the east of Angola, and an area where cavalry would be unthinkable.

There are three quite different guerrilla groups in Angola, and they dislike each other about as much as they dislike the Portuguese. They are, first, U.P.A., which is in rough terms, American-supported—unofficially, of course; second, M.P.L.A., which is Russian-supported; and third, U.N.I.T.A., which is Chinese-supported.

The Chinese, however, look as though they are turning from U.N.I.T.A. to M.P.L.A., although it would be simplistic to think of the groups in too compartmentalised a way as regards support or ideology.

The first group operates from Congo-Kinshasa, and fights mainly in the Dembos, where I met several ex-U.P.A. guerrillas. M.P.L.A. and U.N.I.T.A. operate out of Zambia, although M.P.L.A. was originally based in Congo-Brazzaville and fights in the eastern sector.

Piecing together estimates of guerrilla numbers is always difficult since both sides could have a vested interest in concealing the truth, but I reckon that there are now not more than 10,000 guerrillas of all groups in Angola.

I should not be surprised if there were very many less—since the history of every such war, from Ireland in the 1920s to Cyprus and Cuba, shows that the true numbers were vastly smaller than the guerrillas pretended or the Government of the time believed.

## Rebel failure

Military tactics aside, the main method of defeating the guerrillas is to gather together as many as possible of the African tribesmen from vulnerable areas, like the Dembos, or the eastern zone, and put them into villages under the direct protection of the Portuguese. This has three vital effects:

First, it drains an area of potential recruits for the insurrection, and the failure by the guerrillas from the Congos or Zambia to recruit many tribesmen in Angola must be among the most significant failures of the war: roughly 30 per cent of those fighting come from outside Angola. Mao Tse-tung says guerrillas must operate within the local population like fish in the sea. They have failed to achieve this satisfactorily in Angola.

Second, drawing in tribesmen from the countryside means the guerrillas must have difficulty in supporting themselves with food, etc.

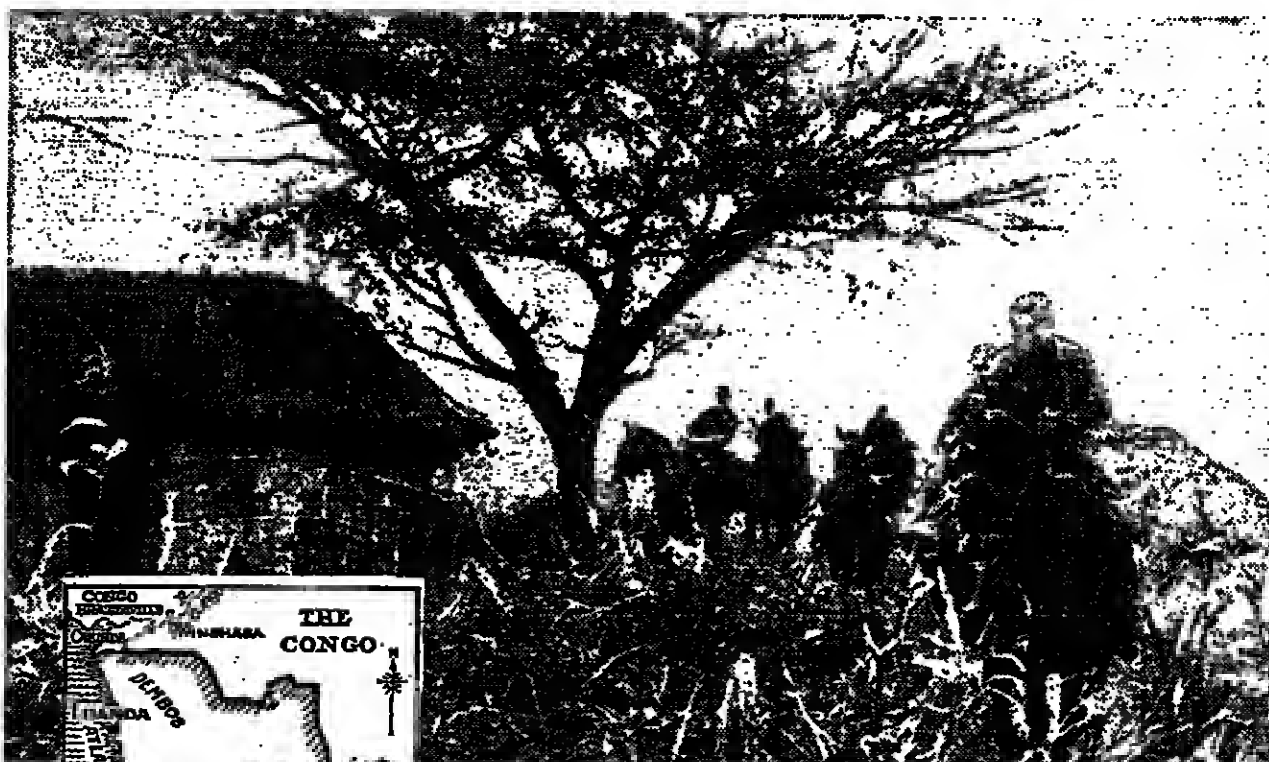
Third, it means that the tribesmen are under direct and close Portuguese influence. Most importantly, in my view, it enables the Portuguese to give the Africans all the advantages of welfare and education, which it is impossible to do if they are scattered in the jungle and the bush.

The rebels claim that the Africans are kept in these protected villages against their will. The authorities assert the opposite. Who is right?

I am bound to say that all the evidence I could discover suggested that the Portuguese are, for example, going round one such village in the Dembos, I picked out one African and asked him, through a translator, whether he liked living in the village, or would prefer to return to the forest. He said, "I prefer this village." I asked him why. He said, "In the forest I was always hungry, always sick. Here I am not."

Now it might be objected that perhaps the man was afraid to answer otherwise; or that his reply was mistranslated. I do not believe either to be true. The man's whole attitude was open and positive. But in any case it is perfectly plain to see that the Africans are better off materially in the protected villages: they have schools (I watched one being built by African villagers and Portuguese soldiers together); in the Dembos over 50 per cent of the soldiers' time is spent in civil action; they have hospitals; they have individual houses; each family has its own plot of land; they have enough food; they have protection from guerrillas.

They do not have these facilities in the forest. To be accurate there are a few guerrilla "schools" in the deep Dembos forest, and likewise



Portuguese cavalry on patrol in the bush in the eastern zone of Angola near Silva Porto. They may cover up to 1,000 miles in a three-week "tour"

across the border, there is likely to be fighting.

The second question is: do the Portuguese deserve to win? Although I am profoundly opposed to the political philosophy of Dr. Caeetano's Government in Portugal, and in spite of Portuguese errors in the past, I am bound to say yes.

I readily admit that I would not have said this only a little time ago. But that was before I saw the practical realities of Portuguese Africa.

Whatever shortcomings there were in the past—and I should wish neither to exaggerate nor minimise—the indisputable fact is that the Portuguese are today carrying out far-reaching programmes of advancement for the Africans in the fields of welfare, education, job possibilities, etc.

Vitality important, too, in my opinion, is the genuine multi-racialism practised at all levels in Angola. This Portuguese virtue, historically and currently indisputable, is now assuming an importance it was never granted before by the rest of the world.

Peaceful multi-racialism is what Africa needs. Angola has it in her power to set an example to the whole continent and the world.

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JOHN GILLET on films in Berlin

## Festival of love

IT is curious how scenes and tendencies change from one film festival to another. This year Cannes seemed obsessed with violence, corruption and perversion; Berlin's image so far has been one of love and tenderness, ranging from the sublime (Bresson's Dostoyevsky adaptation already noticed from Cannes), to the resigned (the French *Le Chat* with Jean Gabin and Simone Signoret as an old embittered couple torturing each other by not speaking), and the ridiculous: Kon Ichikawa's *To Love Again*, his first feature for six years and the festival's major disappointment.

The American "Love Story" has much to answer for, as its influence now seems worldwide. Ichikawa's Japanese version has a particularly insipid pair of lovers (one French, one Japanese), a lot of touristic trappings and an extraordinary car crash from which the couple emerge totally unscathed in the worst Hollywood tradition.

It was left to Ingmar Bergman to restore the balance and show that a basically banal triangle situation can be made meaningful and entirely personal. The *Tooth* (shot mainly in English) concerns the wife of a surgeon who suddenly falls for a strangely disturbed American archaeologist and, although tormented by his violent moods and absences, finds herself continually drawn back to him.

Bergman's intuition and sheer filmic sense are as alert as ever, but it is Bibi Andersson's playing which gives the film its central force. In one of the great screen performances of recent years, she creates a totally creditable portrait of a woman, unused to making decisions, to leave finally to decide which road to take. Bergman's mistake, unfortunately, was to use Elliott Gould as the lover; his awkward inflexible playing makes it difficult to accept aspects of the plot and weakens it where it can afford it least.

Seeing Pasolini's version of *The Decameron* shortly afterwards was like receiving a slap

in the face. Here love is mainly a matter of bawdy grapples in dark cellars and convents, spiced with decapitations and linked by the figure of Giotto (played by Pasolini himself) clambering up and down a wall as he constructs a fresco.

Like previous works by this director, we are given many painterly images as a poetic reconstruction of period, but I found much of it tiresomely unflattering, aggravated by Pasolini's shooting style with its persistent close-ups of toothy, ravaged faces acting it up like mad.

Parallel with the main festival is the Young Film Forum intended as an equivalent to the Directors' Fortnight at Cannes and sharing the latter's political commitment. Buried among the slogans and cinema-*vérité* documentaries (passionately made but often insupportably tedious), a new Greek director emerged called Theodor Angelopoulos.

Reconstruction documents a murder in a country village, tracing the fate of the couple responsible as they move around evading the police until they eventually accuse each other of the crime. Angelopoulos's film recalls the early neo-realist cinema going as far back as *Ossessione*, yet his camera eye is very much his own. Shot in stark black-and-white, it vividly recreates the village scene, with police cars cooing up country roads, dark figures moving through rainy landscapes and an air of uneasy ambiguity hovering over the characters' actions.

Sad to report that Britain failed to equal her Cannes triumph, Duplema (director, Frank Neshitt) is a fairly rapid country drama with Carol White nicely underplaying as a cunning mistress to farmer John Mills (all whiskers and malignant stares), but it was Bloomfield—actually a British/Israeli co-operation—which really brought on the audience's wrath. Acted and directed by Richard Harris as if he were Welles, Fellini and Lelouch rolled into one, its violent bravura passages and cute slow-motion lyrics obscured the few sensitive scenes where Harris relaxes with the child players. Greeted by shouts and hisses after the show, Harris gamely appeared down the aisle applauding and then bowed the tooters. The second week offers new work by Tati, Kramer, De Sica, Delvaux and Shirley MacLaine, so there is still hope.

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# WILSONOLOGY

ST as Kremlinologists have to be consulted before it is possible to discern the meaning of echoes by Soviet leaders, so too is necessary to be a Wilsonologist to understand the meaning of words of Harold Wilson.

In so far, however, as any meaning at all can be gained from a resoundingly opaque rodomontade, it can be said to be a warning to the Labour party not to allow the Common Market to provoke another period of fratricidal strife. As an ultimate deterrent against such a "elopement," Mr. Wilson even goes to the length of threatening to resign his office if he is not heeded.

The other passage which cannot fail to raise a laugh is when Mr. Wilson says that the Conservative Ministers have so been evasive and opaque. "I believe," he declaims, "at within a very few weeks, led this month, the Labour Party must come to a collective decision, and this decision must be clear and unequivocal, for or

against entry on the terms available." The brave decisiveness of the man fairly takes one's breath away.

But what, incidentally, is Mr. Wilson going to do to help the party to reach this unequivocal decision? He is going to recommend the course he believes to be right. No urge or fight for, just recommendation. The reason is clear. Anything rather than a fight, since the unity of the party comes before the interests of the nation. Some may not regard this as statesmanship, but nobody can possibly doubt that it is certainly New Statesmanship.

Perhaps the most fascinating part of the speech was the light it threw on what Mr. Wilson meant when he said "We shall not take No for an answer." Oh, no, he did not mean that he refused to allow de Gaulle to keep us out. No, he meant simply that he refused to allow de Gaulle to scupper the negotiations. Is that clear? No.

Perhaps it is not fair to mock Mr. Wilson. But he does invite it with his combination of bluster and whining. This may be the only way of holding the Labour party together. But if it is, this is one more reason to be glad that at this decisive moment in the country's history neither this man, nor that party, is in charge of our affairs.

# To the Point

**ughbris**  
MR. HUGH SCANLON, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, breathes fire and anger against the Government's proposed Code of Industrial Relations Practice. He will fight no-one but himself and taintly not Mr. Robert Carr, secretary for Employment.

The general public, and perhaps ultimately even his own members, will be convinced that a power and arrogance of Mr. Scanlon and one or two other union leaders like him have been increased, and might to be diminished.

# Freedom Not Licence

THE American Supreme Court's decision to allow publication of the top-secret Pentagon study on Vietnam to continue in the American Press is a decision that has been welcomed particularly by this newspaper.

The majority vote over the Pentagon papers endorsed precisely the same stand which the Sunday Telegraph took over its publication of the Biafra report 18 months ago. This was that the "protection of the so-called national interest" should not be invoked by governments, outside the clear realm of military security, as a screen merely to protect politicians and bureaucrats from embarrassment.

Respect must, however, be paid to the dissenting opinion of the American Chief Justice, Warren Burger, who maintained that the right to publish "was not absolute in all circumstances." It is indeed now up to the British and American Press, who are winning back this disputed ground from their Governments, to use it more intelligently and responsibly than officialdom has often done in the past.

# Skipper Heath

FAR too much national "prestige" is already bound up with sporting contests,

so it is to be hoped that the Prime Minister's selection as captain of the British team in the Admiral's Cup yacht races will not provide an excuse for heavy solemnity about what should be a breezy adventure.

Those prim souls who think he ought to be too busy on shore for such diversions might be cheered a little if they recall the stirring example of Sir Francis Drake. He found time to play a game of bowls and to win a famous victory. Mr. Heath, it is to be hoped, will do equally well on both land and water.

# Let Them Come

THERE is a pungent whiff of "Little Englandism" about the complaints voiced last week that the steadily rising tide of foreign visitors into our capital is "ruining London."

The British have always been prominent among that far greater invasion of tourists which descends every year on Continental capitals like Rome and Paris. If the inhabitants of those cities can accept the resulting summer congestion with equanimity and the resulting cash flow with alacrity, surely Londoners can do the same?

What is needed on the part of the responsible authorities is not more grumbling but better organisation.

# Double Trouble

MISS BERNADETTE DEVILIN, M.P., announcing her pregnancy with the utmost blare of publicity, says "my morals are a private matter." An official of the Mid-Ulster Independent Socialist Organisation adds that she is "not a piece of public property."

But Miss Devlin is a public figure, however minuscule. From that point of view the cynical may reflect wryly that there may now be two of them!

# A ROTHSCHILD TO THE RESCUE

IT was said to me recently by an extremely intelligent civil servant that of all the present Government's innovations in Whitehall the appointment of Lord Rothschild was the most interesting. Yet most people are scarcely even aware of Lord Rothschild, or that he has been plucked from his distinguished obscurity as scientist-businessman to occupy a central position in the administrative machine.

Last week I had the opportunity to learn from Lord Rothschild himself something of what he and the "think-tank" which he directs (Central Policy Review Staff, more formally) are trying to achieve. It was a conversation which made it plain why Whitehall is watching the experiment with a wary, if generally benign, eye. There is clearly something significant in the making here.

It was, of course, a stroke of inspiration to put Rothschild—at 60, a man notably intelligent and notably hard to impress—at the head of this small force of cerebral shock troops invading Whitehall. Charm, lucidity, self-assurance—no him these blend with a hint of volcanic temperament, the whole nicely calculated to appease and disturb established authority by turns, or quite possibly simultaneously, if need be. To see him in his room in the Cabinet Office, shirt-sleeved in a leather armchair, is to recognise a man who has slipped without strain into a rôle with great possibilities but no precedents to serve as guides.

What then, one asks, is his rôle really meant to be? The very term

"think-tank" suggests an island of self-sufficient ratiocination cut off from the Whitehall mainland. Rothschild explains carefully that the Cabinet in this country has always had a highly efficient secretariat, but—amazingly—never a machine to brief Ministers collectively on the things they must take collective decisions about. Ministers have gone into Cabinet backed by all the resources of their Departments on subjects within their special fields: on anything else they have been strangely minestrated.

They have to reach decisions all the same. The task of the new unit is to let light into this darkness, to act as independent witnesses to the whole Cabinet. Not to the Prime Minister, but to the Cabinet.

Inside the think-tank, in fact, a powerful assortment of governmental puzzles is already coming under scrutiny. These, as I understand it, include the whole future of the Concorde project; the structure of all the Government's research programmes; and all the complexities of regional policy. Another inquiry is intended to identify the growth industries and the declining industries of the 1970s—a task in which it would be devastatingly easy to miscalculate. Is shipbuilding "growth" or "declining", for example?

What the unit is beginning to do, then, is to prepare the way for coming major decisions by the Cabinet, and in a fashion which cannot fail to influence those decisions. But Rothschild told me that his team numbers only a dozen; so although they sparkle brilliantly



Lord Rothschild

with double fists, congratulated firsts and suchlike academic gems, they can hardly take on every awkward problem thrown up by the Government machine. Instead the Cabinet remits specific subjects to them, and they also keep their own eyes open for matters they would like to look into.

The whole team meets once a week to discuss progress. After starting this practice Rothschild was amused to find he had, in fact, merely re-created a sound Civil Service institution known in Whitehall as "morning prayers". He is less orthodox about the way

The top man in Mr. Heath's "think-tank" on the machinery of government talks about what it is trying to do on matters which are bigger than any one Whitehall department. J.W.M. THOMPSON reports.

the results of its investigations should be presented, for he detects the notion that the proper end-product of administrative activity is a report, or a heap of paper by any other name.

"I have suggested that someone damn well ought to tackle the amount of 'business' which circulates around Whitehall," he says with some impatience. "It's becoming ridiculous." He gives the impression of being best pleased when a lot of work can be distilled into one brisk piece of oral advice. Sometimes he is called into a Cabinet meeting to offer this, or it might be done less formally. Sometimes, of course, it has to be put on paper and circulated to Ministers: maybe he counts such occasions as being in the nature of defeats.

Inevitably he and his team are constantly prying into what used to be private Departmental preserves. I suggested that the Whitehall establishment might well look coolly upon so potentially disruptive a cuckoo in its nest. Well, said Rothschild, one must remember that the intellectual level of the higher Civil Service is very impressive. He recalls that on his very first day in office Sir Burke Trend, the Secretary to the Cabinet, led him before a mandarin assembly of some 15 Permanent Secretaries, and "it was a rather terrifying experience. Made me nervous, I don't mind telling you."

From this it followed that he had not been troubled by any narrow hostility. "In fact, all the Departments have been rather cooperative. They are rather tickled

by the idea; they think it an interesting experimental innovation. Of course, a lot of people ask, 'Is it going to be worthwhile?' But I haven't noticed any hostility."

What, then, of the opposite hazard that his unit would be, not frozen out, but somehow absorbed into the smooth machinery of Whitehall, never to be heard raising an independent voice again? He can only note that Lord Rothschild, with some self-knowledge, perhaps, merely smiles at the idea. Moreover, the bright people he has recruited are, as he put it, "pretty unabsorbable people."

Altogether, then, Lord Rothschild seemed prepared so far to be cautiously optimistic about the experiment he is directing. It should be possible to estimate its success or failure, he thinks, next February, when it has run for a year.

"I see the need for something of the sort: that is certain. But it is terribly difficult to do. By and large the Civil Service have got a healthy scepticism about the experiment. I wouldn't say they are necessarily particularly optimistic about it. They take a pragmatic line. Let's see what those monkeys in the think-tank actually produce."

It is no doubt the line Lord Rothschild would himself take in their position. Meanwhile he seems to find the notion of the monkeys in the think-tank watched by the senior ranks of the timeless Civil Service establishment rather agreeable. Or, as he might prefer to put it, "stimulating and interesting."

# The public, prisoners and parole

by WILLIAM DEEDES, M.P.

## A MAN out of prison on licence

who hits the headlines by falling foul of the law does not discredit parole, but he touches the brake of a highly sensitive system. Most of our penal system is out of the public eye. Parole is not. Its successes and failures can be measured and judged, now and again by sensational episodes, and always by annual returns. More than any other branch of penology parole rests on the consent of the community.

In its relatively short life of just over three years the Parole Board has in round figures recommended release in 5,000 of the 21,000 cases reviewed. About 250 of the 5,000 have had to be recalled, either for fresh offences or for breach of conditions.

There are different ways of looking at this. Sir John Waldron, in his report on last year's police work in London, probably put the prevailing public view. He wrote of "professional criminals" with "little fear of going to prison" who "build their future on the hopes of parole." He dwelt on the paradox which puzzles and angers many citizens—"penal sanctions becoming 'less and less punitive' and the gradual growth of violent crime in London."

From the probation officers, who have main responsibility for supervising men out on licence, we get a different version. The real test for parole, they say, has yet to come. So far the great majority of parolees have been "dead certs." It will be quite a different matter when those released include men who are "at risk."

Lord Hunt, stalwart chairman of the Parole Board since its inception in April, 1968, has a third viewpoint. His Board, he

has declared, is imbued with "a deep sense of its responsibilities, both for the protection of the public and for furthering the acceptance of parole in the minds of the public." He accepts that parole itself is on trial, and the public will be judge.

Prisoners themselves, predictably, incline to a cynical view. They mistrust the figures, reckoning as the probation officers do that if release is delayed until the last few weeks of a sentence, failure is unlikely and the success rate will be boosted. They tend to confuse automatic remission—that is release after two-thirds of a sentence has been served—with the purpose of parole, and to associate the same rights with both.

Remission is normally granted if conduct in prison has been good. Parole, which can be considered when a man has served one year or one-third of his sentence (whichever is the greater), is not a right and one has to accept that the so-called "good prisoner" is often the worst of citizens.

Nature of the offence, the home background to which the man will return, a noticeable change of attitude, a genuine response to rehabilitative treatment, risk of deterioration if the sentence is prolonged, previous offences—these are some of parole's criteria. They are not (wisely, I think) discussed with the prisoner. For him they remain imponderables.

The Board, which under Lord Hunt's guidance has evolved a philosophy but avoided rigid guidelines, keeps one important public consideration uppermost. In weighing the chances, it distinguishes sharply between nuisance value and physical risks. A

man with a history of persistent petty pilfering may yet get parole. A man with a record of serious violence will be heavily handicapped. We cannot tell how far this has sunk into the minds of men referred to by Sir John Waldron.

A fair criticism of the parole system now, I think, might be that the Parole Board gives far more conscientious thought to the prisoners it releases than the rest of us are giving to the sentences we have imposed on the Board. Lord Hunt's fault is that he is by nature stoical. He accepts what I have come to consider an intolerable burden on too light an administration.

On paper, the local review committees—usually with four members—do the donkey work. One of them assesses the prisoner. They agree or vote on the case and papers go to the Parole Board. The Board, now comprising 53 members, works in up to five panels. However they subdivide themselves the volume of preparatory work on dossiers is formidable.

In one recent quarter the Board held 10 panel meetings in each month. At each meeting about 50 cases referred for release were reviewed. It was reckoned that every member had to put in eight hours' reading on those 50 cases beforehand.

This is fearfully laborious work. It is repetitive in a sense, yet every case exacts conscientious scrutiny. In 99 per cent of cases the panel's verdict goes through without reference to the full Board.

We cannot expect people of high calibre, with other duties in their lives, to engage in such work for long periods. Either there should be a bigger Board,

with more panels, offering a lighter load all round, or as the work increases membership will tend to change rapidly and continuity and experience will be lost. The chairman alone gets a salary. Others receive fees for attendance.

In discussions now going on about the possible extension of parole the future composition of the Board should be decided before new categories of prisoners are even considered. Lord Hunt himself would like to see the threshold reduced from one year to eight months. That would make another 3,500 prisoners eligible; which means roughly another 1,200 dossiers before the Board.

As things are, if a change like this is made, local review committees would have to accept increased responsibility. They could probably deal safely with lower sentences without reference to the Board. But would the public find that acceptable? Is it the right way to go about it?

There is in fact a case, very much in the public interest, not simply for lowering the threshold but for taking more chances with earlier releases on parole. The criticism that late releases give a

man little time outside prison under supervision is valid. A longer period of supervision might make its mark on some persistent offenders. (A minority of prisoners still refuse to be considered for parole, reckoning that supervision outside prison would thwart determination to persist in crime.) How much more supervised liberty we can provide depends in turn on the capacity of the Probation Service, another service we are trying to run on the cheap.

How many good intentions in the penal and social fields have stumbled or foundered since the war through persistent reluctance to give them enough administrative support? At its lowest, in return for legitimate risks, parole cuts the prison population and saves public cash. Unless more of that saving goes to the supportive system outside prison, in this instance a bigger Parole Board, we impose grossly unfair responsibilities on public servants and court ugly public reactions if things go wrong.

Parole has been a success so far, and a bad lapse does not prove otherwise. Its continued success must not depend so heavily on Lord Hunt's conscience.

JENSEN is on holiday

# Dear Breadwinner

Sorry I laughed when you nearly fell downstairs this morning. Didn't mean to. You were right to be frightened. I was too when I thought of it. The children and I are totally dependent on you. Money would soon run out. Fixing the stair carpet is not enough.

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# When writers debase the beautiful life

WHAT should society do if its artists and writers use their genius and talent to promote values and attitudes which drive mankind to despair and violence, which encourage evil and mock virtue, which destroy, in short, the moral basis of a civilised life? To put the question more bluntly, how absolute should be the principle of free artistic expression, once the results are seen to be the triumph of barbarism? These are profound and pressing questions which most of us prefer not to ask, let alone answer. A new book by Professor Duncan Williams has the courage at least to do the former, which is as rare as it is welcome.

The traditional liberal answer, at least until very recently, would have been to deny the validity of the question. It simply assumed that if free expression were guaranteed, "right" or "truth" would prevail in the end, and that voices preaching virtue could always be relied upon to hold their own with voices preaching vice. The possibility of barbarism actually winning the argument was simply dismissed.

Professor Williams, however, after closely studying contemporary developments in art and

literature, does not find it easy to share this complacency. He observes, and brilliantly describes, the increasing predominance of an anti-civilising trend, closely linked to a cult of ugliness, a morbid concentration on the baser elements of life, a clinical obsession with the bizarre, with the grossly sensual and degrading aspects of human nature, without being able to find anything comparably widespread or pervasive on the side of the angels.

The literature of today, he affirms, "no longer satisfies man's need for beauty, order and elevation." Increasingly it panders to his taste for ugliness, disorder and degradation. Instead of taking as its lesson St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians (as quoted by the author) urging them to let their thoughts run on

"whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are elevated, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure"

it prefers to follow the young T.S. Eliot when he wrote:

"It is better to do evil than to do nothing: at least we exist." That this is the prevailing mood of contemporary culture is surely not open to question. Art, literature and philosophy combine to paint a profoundly pessimistic portrait of man and the human condition. Despair,

anger and disgust—these are the prevailing themes.

Life is presented as not worth living, and man as little better than an animal. It is perfectly true, of course, that this dark and gloomy view has always played a part in artistic creation at all periods. But hitherto it has been powerfully balanced by the Christian and classical tradition dwelling on much more hopeful themes, on man's potentiality for good, on the blessings of order, on the need for restraint, on good manners and civility.

Until very recently, in short, there was real substance to the traditional liberal assumption that free artistic expression would result in a balanced culture in which the forces of order and propriety would hold their own against the forces of chaos and despair.

In any case, so deeply rooted was the Christian faith, and so relatively small the number of people affected by art and literature, that writers and artists occupied a far less centrally influential rôle in the life of society as a whole. Today, however, they are the only moral mentors, and if they choose to lead us into the desert of nihilism or the quagmire of sensuality, there are no comparably powerful countervailing pressures to hold us back.

What is so deeply alarming today is that the contemporary cultural infatuation with violence and evil, with all that is ugly, corrupt and animalistic about man, coincides with technological and social developments that enable this artistic fashion to reach and infect all sections of society.

When the Marquis de Sade, for example, originally pioneered the artist's exploration of the darker recesses of human depravity, he could at best hope to influence only a tiny fraction of his fellow-citizens. His counterparts today, however, thanks to mass literacy and mass communications, can and do speak to all, their messages of corruption enjoying an ease of instant dissemination, an absence of contradiction, and the certainty of vulgarisation that immediately transform them from a minority cult to a mass craving.

What we are beginning to be made to realise is that the romantic idea of the artist as free to pursue his genius into the abyss, while safe and suitable in a society where the spectacle was of limited influence, and where other more salutary influences existed in abundance, is far more questionable in a society like our own, where the mass media involve the whole population in the perilous exploit, the risk no longer being limited to the artist of genius but shared by all alike.

by PEREGRINE WORSTHORNE

That the artist should be free to endanger his own soul or sanity, to explore moral territory placed out of bounds to ordinary mortals, to renounce the comforts, consolations and certainties without which most minds collapse, to press his senses to the uttermost extremities—all this can be accepted. But does it follow that a civilised society can survive if this special dispensation which is the condition of some artistic creation should be held up as a model for everyone to emulate, a human right that all must enjoy? Of course the artist must be allowed to drive himself mad. But must he be allowed to drive us all mad?

Professor Williams is far too urbane to spell the answer out. But it is difficult after reading his masterly analysis, to avoid concluding that freedom of artistic expression can no longer be regarded as absolutely sacrosanct. What is good for the artist—assuming that this freedom is good for the artist, which is by no means certain—is not necessarily good for society.

It is a long time since the case for censorship has been given a respectable airing. But when it is, as it surely soon will be, this book will help to make sure that the debate is conducted in the vigorous style and generous spirit that the great Dr. Johnson would have wished.





Carlton Robinson: pints of bitter and a unique card.

## Odd man in

By GERARD KEMP

**MR. CARLTON ROBINSON**, a 540-a-week tyre factory worker, drank his usual pint of bitter in a Wolverhampton working men's club last week. Nothing unusual in that, except that he is coloured, and that most clubs in the town operate some form of colour bar.

In a week when the Race Relations Board's annual report claimed that racial discrimination in clubs is increasing, Mr. Robinson, from Muntego Bay, Jamaica, appears to be unique.

He is Member 1010 at the Cleveland Road Working Men's Club, the only coloured member on the club's register and, it appears, in the town's working men's clubs.

When we pointed out that the Wolverhampton clubs were practically all-white, Mr. J. B. Holmes, general secretary of the Club and Institute Union (4,000 clubs throughout Britain) said: "It doesn't surprise me. Wolverhampton's the hot-bed. But don't forget, the clubs made up their minds long before Enoch started hitting the headlines."

In Wolverhampton some working men's clubs openly boast "our members don't want the blacks in", others point out that coloured people never seem to be proposed and seconded for membership.

There is nothing against this in law. The clubs are private and members who pay their dues are quite entitled to please themselves about who can, and cannot, join.

Mr. Robinson holds a C.I.U. membership card—"I've had it 16 years"—which in theory entitles him to enter any affiliated club. But this does not work out in practice.

He says he would not enter any of the other working men's clubs in the town because of colour prejudice.

"I once had trouble getting into the Bushbury Lane Working Men's Club," he says. "Let's say the atmosphere was not very nice. Because I don't want to cause any trouble, I'd rather stay away."

"Even at the Cleveland Road club I had a bit of trouble about two years ago. The man on the door grabbed my jacket as I walked in and said: 'You can't come in'."

"I had to shout over to one of the officials who knew me. He told the doorman 'Don't be stupid, this man's been a member here for years'. I bought the doorman a drink at the bar, and it ended on a friendly note."

Mr. Robinson's white wife, Doris, Manchester-born, complained to the secretary of the

Bushbury Club when her husband felt that the club had discriminated against him. She said: "I asked the secretary why some member had said we shouldn't be in there and the secretary said 'It's not me, it's the committee that doesn't want them in'."

Mr. Robinson has been in Britain for 17 years. When he arrived he worked for three months as a foundry labourer. Then he moved to the Goodyear tyre factory in Wolverhampton, where he has worked ever since.

Mr. Robinson, 40, is more phlegmatic than his wife about racial problems. "Powell doesn't bother me in the least... just as long as he doesn't stop me from having my pint," he says.

"In some ways he causes a lot of trouble. At Goodyear's where they have a lot of coloured workers, the toilet walls are covered with Powell slogans and slogans against him."

The Cleveland Road club secretary, Mr. Arthur Day, said: "We had quite a few coloured members at one time, but they gradually left."

The Race Relations Board report said a growing number of working men's clubs operated a "colour bar." Mr. Day said: "We consider this to be a most dangerous development," it concluded.

There is little doubt about the feeling of members of Wolverhampton working men's clubs towards coloured people.

The doorman at the North Wolverhampton Working Men's Club in Oxley Road said: "Look, we've had this over and over again. Our members won't have the coloureds in 'ere and that's it."

At the Wolverhampton West End Working Men's Club, the secretary, Mr. Arthur Webb, jumped up from his office desk the moment "coloured members" were mentioned. "I'm not prepared to discuss it," he said, repeating the message several times.

Chillington W.M.C. in Hickman Avenue is another club with no coloured members. Said the President, Mr. Ray Walker: "When the coloureds have a club they don't allow whites in, do they?"

He added: "A lot of our members work with them, but they are not prepared to have them in the club. We don't mind coloured people coming in with visiting bands, teams and singers at socials, though. That's different."

One place where white and coloured people were mixing quite happily in Wolverhampton last week was the "Sixty-seven Club" in Piper's Row, run by Cliff Spencer, a Jamaican, and Dick Brownson, from the Midlands. Business was especially hot on Thursday night. The attraction: Kim, Gillian and Jan-Jen, strippers.

# Student violence debunked

By NICHOLAS BAGNALL

"CERTAINLY there's been less student unrest than there was. That doesn't mean there's been an increased reverence for authority." So says Jack Straw, National Union of Students' president, commenting to me about the strange and, some would say, ominous lack of revolutionary activity among campus extremists over the past 18 months.

There is no doubt that the seeds of revolution are still there. In the student magazines the same dislike of authority, the same cock-snooning at the system, the same obsessions with personal freedom, are still expressed, often through the frisson of the near-pornographic drawing or the naughty word.

But the grand old confrontations of the late 1960s—the sort that sent down the London School of Economics, the Essex lecture-theatres into platforms for day-long democracy and found Birmingham students sleeping on the vice-chancellor's carpet—these are no more.

Even promising radical situations have fallen short of the old expectations. Two scene-settings on the classic model—at the University of East Anglia and at the Polytechnic of North London—are cases in point.

In both, student protest had

## THE SEEDS OF REVOLT REMAIN —BUT UNIVERSITIES HAVE DISARMED THE MILITANTS

begun with an international political issue—in the one instance, the role of Barclays Bank in Africa, in the other Professor Terence Miller's position as a university principal in Rhodesia. Both ended in domestic issues, one in the question of secret files and personal discipline, the other in the role of the governors.

There was nothing unusual in the way the protest developed—earlier ones had begun with a political issue and ended with a domestic one. But, significantly, both eventually found the students voting against further large-scale action for the time being.

Student violence, in this country at any rate, is no longer the thing. As a technique of protest, the 1960s is old hat. There was an interesting difference between the North London disturbances and those three years earlier at the London School of Economics, though the issues were similar. At the L.S.E. there had been a large-scale action for the time being. At the Polytechnic of North London, student leaders

thoughtfully provided large sheets of paper stuck on the walls so that the fabric should not be damaged.

The philosophy was that disruption was all right so long as it didn't actually prevent the institution from functioning. The earlier revolutionaries had quite a different view. They wanted to destroy the system.

But for popular support they needed a cause which would stir the passions of the rank-and-file students, preferably a case involving individual rights; and the point is that this kind of issue has had less and less chance of catching fire.

Vice-chancellors have become wiser. As one of them put it: "The old Victorian idea of jolly good management of the Marks-and-Spencer sort is over: now it's a question of legal agreements and legal rights. Before, the relationship between staff and students was informal, understood; now it's quasi-judicial."

Another said: "The vice-chancellor tends to be out of it now—he's delegated his powers

to the disciplinary machine, with its staff-student committees, its rights of appeal, and so forth. The confrontationists have had the wind taken out of their sails."

"We have learned a few lessons over the years. The staff have learned to involve students in the formulation of rules and the students have learned that violence is counter-productive."

The fact is that violence in this country has not been a popular pastime for a very long time now, and that it is likely to get support only in special circumstances. Most student violence has, in any case, been of the ritual kind, like the popular demolition of the gates at the London School of Economics, which in truth required nothing more hostile in the way of weapons than a reasonably hefty screwdriver.

Really ugly violence, like that at the Garden House riot in Cambridge, produced court sentences which frightened radical undergraduates out of their wits. And as soon as the L.S.E. radicals became tiresomely violent, they interrupted lecturers, they lost mass support.

None of this means that violence may not recur here and there. Everyone with whom I have been discussing these matters over the past week agrees: it would be wrong to say it's over.

Other reasons for the present state of calm in Britain are advanced, of course. One might go along with those who say, simply, that students have become bored with the scene; or that fashions in student attitudes are subject to rapid change; or, as Jack Straw expresses it, "it's a cyclical pattern: at the moment, it's a period of consolidation and reflection. The next point of conflict may be over the curriculum."

One might add that the leadership of the National Union of Students is showing a more radical consensus than for many years—and that a change to a Conservative Government generally leads to a closing of the Left-wing ranks, and less glamour for the extremists. Some would also say that the prospect of graduate unemployment has sobered up the activists, though it's a doubtful thesis, since the exam season has provided its traditional damper.

If unrest does recur, it is generally agreed that the issues will be domestic—such as those now exercising some colleges of education. Or they may concern the taking of drugs, which has been a major factor in the troubles at East Anglia. It is said, in a way that student movement which set out to achieve the radicalisation of society may end in a campaign for the right of an individual student to get stoned.

# Conversion of Vietnam hawk

By MABEL ELLIOTT in New York

IT took one man, Daniel Ellsberg, a comparatively unknown intellectual, to burst the boil of American anger against the country's continuing involvement in the Vietnam war.

The fact that Dr. Ellsberg, 40, became an instant national hero when he was revealed as the former Pentagon employee who made available to the New York Times most of its secret Vietnam study, proves the depth of anti-war feeling.

While awaiting trial on a criminal charge of violating espionage laws and illegally possessing secret documents, Ellsberg is being generally acclaimed as a patriot, a dedicated American. Emerging briefly from seclusion in his Boston home following his arrest, he said this week that he gave the papers to the people. It was a political and a public act.

In a personal study of the man who had access to the secret 47-volume study when he worked at the Rand Corporation "think tank" in California, the most intriguing factor is the evolution of a former marine officer and aggressive participant in Vietnam to the passionate promoter of peace. He is by no means alone in moving from one extreme to another, in his conversion from hawk to dove.

It was after his four years military service as a marine lieutenant that Ellsberg moved to the Rand "think tank" and immediately became engrossed in war analysis. Later at the Pentagon he was assigned to the Vietnam problem, and became one of McNamara's "whiz kids." Volunteering for civilian duty in Vietnam, he saw the other side of war, the tragedy of the Vietnamese civilians, and he began to look upon the war as not merely wrong, but criminal.

He was so engrossed in his work that he apparently neglected his home life to such an extent that in 1964 his wife Carol shocked him by going for divorce. It was Carol, now his ex-wife, whom he married during more uncomplicated days at Harvard, who gave evidence to a Los Angeles grand jury linking him with possession of the secret papers.

Suffering from his broken



Ellsberg and his wife Patricia.

marriage and an attack of hepatitis, he recuperated in California and returned to Rand. His life expanded socially with a succession of attractive girl friends, sports cars and rock sessions. He married a toy heiress, Patricia Mark, and they became a typical uninhibited California couple, experimenting in group encounter, Yoga, Buddhism and nudism.

About this time Ellsberg underwent psychiatric analysis, and later told friends that this was a turning point in his life. They noticed that his anti-war declarations became more frequent and bolder. He constantly harped on the immorality of the United States' presence in Indo-China. He seemed to be obsessed by the fact that anti-war intellectuals such as himself were unable to do anything about Vietnam.

Ellsberg began to take an active part in peace demonstrations and unsuccessfully tried to get arrested in Washington. Back in Boston his actions became more flamboyant. With a friend, he invented a slogan deliberately intended to shock Americans into realising how differently they viewed murders at home and of civilians in Vietnam. The slogan, "Free Calley and Manson," was printed on buttons and banded out in Boston streets. Most Bostonians were enraged and failed to see the irony.

## Russian space haul

By KENNETH W. GATLAND

THE richest scientific haul obtained from any space mission may have been contained in the Russian capsule which was struck by disaster as it returned to earth last Wednesday. This is the view of some Western space scientists.

Before they died, Lieut-Col. Georgi Dobrovolsky, Vladimir Volkov and Victor Patsyev had opened an entirely new chapter of space conquest by manning Salyut, the world's first space station. Their mission had lasted 23 days, 17 hours, 40 minutes.

With the dead cosmonauts was a log giving a complete record of the flight, tape recordings and, it is believed, plants and other biological specimens which the cosmonauts had tended whilst in orbit.

There should also be filmed studies of stars made from the Orion telescope observatory which forms part of Salyut's equipment, and hundreds of photographs of the earth's continents and oceans taken in natural colour and infrared.

There is in addition miles of taped data sent from the space station by radio to the Soviet Co-ordinating and Computing Centre which will take scientists years to unravel.

The dead cosmonauts used

cameras to obtain information on sea temperatures, affecting the fishing industry, coastal erosion, pollution, fresh water and snow and ice cover. They were also examining mineral, agricultural and forestry resources.

But many of their pictures will remain secret because they must also contain information of military value. Similarly, it is thought, photographs of Red China taken by America's Gemini Five astronauts have been concealed.

But what actually happened in that tiny space capsule to rob the cosmonauts of life at the very climax of their triumph? It is now virtually certain it was not the effect of returning to earth after a long period of weightlessness. This possibility was publicly discounted by the British Interplanetary Society within hours of the accident.

Although important medical problems were being thoroughly investigated by the Soyuz 11 crew, it was already clear that another cause was responsible for their death. In 1966 the Russians had two dogs in orbit for nearly 22 days aboard Cosmos 110, nearly as long as the Soyuz 11 mission. I had seen a film of these dogs.

Although at first they found difficulty in standing and moving around, it was not many days before they were alert and active.

Yet their stay in orbit could not have been more arduous. They had been kept in separate pressurised compartments wearing special medical harnesses with little room to move. A paste-like food was automatically squeezed from bags into their stomachs through tubes which had been surgically implanted. An array of medical instruments checked every aspect of their heart and nervous systems affected by weightlessness, including surgical implants of electrodes to record brain activity.

On the other hand, the dog Laika, orbited by the Russians in 1957, lapsed into unconsciousness and died in orbit aboard Sputnik 2 as the air supply ran out. Could the same have happened to the cosmonauts through some tank or human error? In their cramped cabins the cosmonauts did not have the added protection of space suits.

Apart from a catastrophic failure of the life support system, there could have been a bad break between the cabin hatch and the ball-shaped orbital compartment which, together with the spacecraft's service module, is jettisoned soon after the retro-rocket is fired to bring the craft out of orbit.

One of the 10-inch diameter windows might have cracked or the mounting of the retractable periscope, which gave the cosmonauts a fore and aft view in orbit, could have been damaged.

## Dissent in Garden

By EVELYN COX

THE next round in the battle between the Planners and the People starts on Wednesday when the public inquiry opens into the Greater London Council's £160 million scheme for a "comprehensive redevelopment" of Covent Garden.

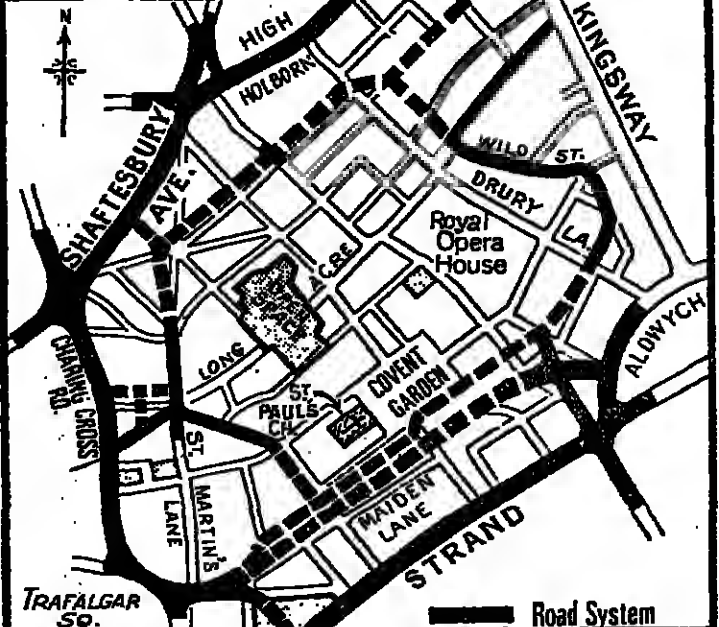
The G.L.C. hopes to rebuild this vast section of London, retaining its character while allowing enough new commercial building to pay for its redevelopment. They hope the redevelopment will provide a model for similar schemes: Piccadilly, Bloomsbury, Shepherd's Bush and four other areas of "strategic" planning importance in London. But the plans have come under strong attack from architects and the people of Covent Garden themselves.

Last week the monthly magazine, *Architectural Design*, published a detailed ten-page attack on the scheme entitled "Covent Garden Carve Up." It claimed that public opinion had been ignored, and the G.L.C.'s dreams of a balanced community had been eroded by pressure from developers for more office and hotel space.

The area is a tatty, cheerful jumble of gas-lit Georgian alleys, blackened warehouses, stately Victorian streets, tenements and hidden gardens. The 3,300 residents and 34,000 who work there make it a complex and diverse community. The market and 15 theatres within its bounds are obviously the strongest elements in its character.

To prevent a free-for-all between private developers, the planners evolved a scheme for a conference and tourist centre with new roads, offices and housing. At the same time they have attempted to enshrine Covent Garden's charm and community spirit by preserving many old buildings and streets, with precincts, an open space, walkways and buildings reserved for artists and craftsmen. Private developers are expected to provide about £110 million of the £160 million bill for its reconstruction.

Despite the G.L.C.'s attempts to consult the people of Covent Garden about its



The redevelopment area, showing the present road system and proposed underground roads (dotted lines).

plans, opposition has been mounting and the recently formed Covent Garden Community organisation will be fighting furiously at next week's inquiry.

Although the G.L.C. included 1,400 new homes in their plans—more than enough for all their tenants in the area—many residents expect that high rents and rates will force them out. Others suspect that the phasing of the plan will mean their homes are demolished years before new accommodation is built.

Small businesses, the economic spirit of Covent Garden, are also threatened by the demolition of the old rabbit-warren warehouses where they flourish. In Neal Street, where for demolition in 1965, Morelli Lucca's family have been copper-smiths since 1804. "It's progress," he said. "We have no alternative but to move out or close down."

Even some of the planners have become disillusioned. Two rebels, Brian Anson and Art Muscovitch, have left the G.L.C. in the past few months after being dismissed from the planning team and are now leading the opposition. Brian Anson told *Close-Up*: "You cannot plan an existing urban community comprehensively."

"By building new roads and hotels you must destroy what you are trying to preserve. The rest of the world has already

realised that it does not work—just look at Victoria Street, the Elephant and Castle or the Bull Ring in Birmingham. However carefully you try to balance development the community is destroyed and a wasteland of offices takes over."

Art Muscovitch, the other rebellious planner said: "There was no such thing as public participation. It was my job to file letters from the public; their suggestions were never adopted. The public to the G.L.C. is the private sector of developers. Because of them the G.L.C. increased the hotel space three-fold and office space by a third in the final plan."

The G.L.C. argues that such fears are unfounded. Without comprehensive planning which enables it to zone areas for different types of development, landowners would build only offices and hotels. Said a spokesman: "With Covent Garden we are blazing a new trail for comprehensive development. If we are successful, and we will be successful, the rest of the world will copy us."

Unavoidable though some upheaval of the life of Covent Garden appears, objections from residents have already whittled down plans for a comprehensive redevelopment of the market areas in Paris and Amsterdam.

## Britain's first Withdrawal Plan proves successful—

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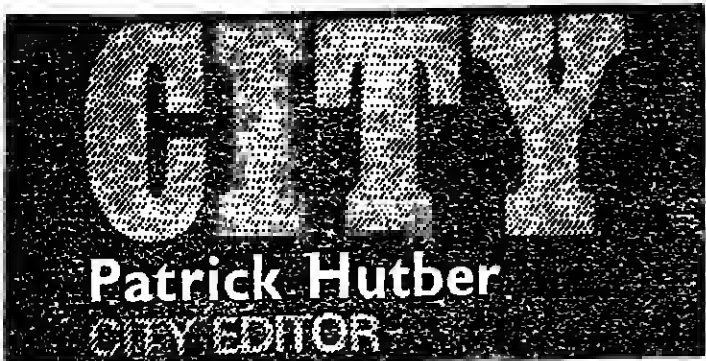












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## CUNARD - TRAFALGAR'S SECRET HOPES

Is Cunard going to settle down gently by the stern? With the original mystery hidden already out of the running, Trafalgar House is beginning to sniff victory.

But is the deal, if it goes through, really a good one for Trafalgar? The devil's advocate would argue that Trafalgar House, after its M.E.P.C. defeat and Savoy shenanigans, needs a success, and to turn itself into a conglomerate just when everyone else is going the other way is not the best means of achieving it.

If it succeeds, it has to make a profit where other conglomerates have failed. If it succeeds, how will shipping profits be valued? Has it, in short, been bitten by the size bug?

The Trafalgar reply is that, as major shareholders, the chairman and managing director are putting their money where their mouths are. The advantages to Trafalgar are those of tax, its case essentially being that Cunard ships are worth more to Trafalgar than to Cunard itself. Key to the situation is that making the complex simple, Cunard's depreciation is groupable.

Thus Trafalgar can benefit in at least three ways. It will pay less tax on its own profits, its net worth will be improved and it can realise certain potential internal capital gains without paying gains tax.

As for Cunard's losses, the first step would be to revalue the fleet at realistic present-day prices, which involves a considerable writing down. Thus from the profit and loss account point of view depreciation and

thus the losses are greatly reduced, while tax depreciation, being based on historical values, remains unchanged.

Trafalgar is insistent that it has not "pre-sold" any of the ships and intends to continue to run the fleet. So it will, but if at some time in the future no improvement were seen presumably it would then feel free to rationalise just as the existing Cunard management would. Freight rates admittedly are depressed. But would it have been better, asks Trafalgar, to bid at a time when rates were at a high?

Trafalgar has not yet revealed all its hand. After all, it is in the classic bidders' dilemma that if it makes the deal sound too attractive holders will not sell. Nor at this stage can an outsider truly assess the venture.

But given Trafalgar's record—a share price which has actually outperformed a Slater Walker over the past six years—I would be disinclined to sell them short.

Footnote: Some of the details of Slater's sale to Trafalgar of its Cunard shares at a £750,000 profit are hilarious. Slater had built up a large holding earlier in the year but the £20 millions of capital commitments shown in the Cunard report so alarmed him that he ran it down. His interest revived at a time when two firms of management consultants, not to mention a ship's valuer, were all working away independently to value Cunard's fleet, and he had to build it up again. There was also the happy morning when Brookes rang him and said: "Is it you bidding?" to get the surprised reply: "No. Isn't it you?" But who sold Slater and Brookes all these millions of shares? The institutions obviously (including, I hear, the M. and G. Recovery Fund). Not very good judgment, was it, on the institutions' part?

THE news of the Trendex crash is in terms of personal distress the most appalling story I have had to print since I became City Editor, and certainly the worst news from Australia.

Larger sums were involved in the collapse of Mineral Securities but at least there it was largely institutions which were involved. Here the main sufferers will be private individuals.

We first started to investigate when a letter came from a reader in Belfast. He had, incredibly, invested his life savings of £5,000 in the Increment Fund, after reading a Sunday Telegraph article about "Australian investment expert" Tim Ormiston of Trendex who ran Trendex's London opera-

tion. Let me quote from his letter:

"I wrote to them as I was very interested in investment in Australia, as it seemed a boom country. I had a reply from Tim Ormiston and his nature. I was getting on in years and my life savings amounting to £5,000 was earning about 6 p.c. interest per year and with retirement in five years' time I was looking for some capital appreciation."

"Mr. Ormiston kept sending me letters and telephone calls advising me to invest in the Fund as it had a 130 p.c. capital gain in the previous year and told me now was the time to invest, also he said the Trendex management in Australia and I would not regret having them look after my investment interests. . . ."

"Eventually I agreed."

I am only a working man and this was saved by hard work and depriving myself of things to provide some comfort for my old age. Later he says "I never hear from Mr. Ormiston now. . . . I don't understand balance sheets, but they look pretty bad to me."

There are a number of points which must be made: 1—If Australia is ever again to be regarded as a suitable place for British investment, there must be a drastic cleaning of its investment tables. 2—That any company, let alone a mutual fund soliciting from the public on a quasi-trust basis, should have

unlimited liability in this day and age, passes comprehension.

3—Trendex originally set up in London as an investment advisory service, offering a daily information service (on a chart basis) at £600 a year. Most of the publicity it received was on this basis. It seems to me a far cry from this to unlimited liability investment funds.

4—Nobody, and I will go on saying this till I am blue in the face, should put all his savings into one basket. Nobody should invest in equities until a) he owns his own house b) has adequate life and endowment security and c) has sufficient money for any emergency in bank, building society or post office.

# New Aussie scandal: Trendex crash

Will we ever hear the end of Australian horrors? If the collapse of Mineral Securities, brokers and the shenanigans of Tasmintex and Leopold were not enough, we now have the Trendex crash.

The worst aspect of this latest debacle is that the group contained unlimited liability companies which means that a number of British investors have not only lost their money, but may face the prospect of being called upon to pay some of Trendex's debts.

First signs of trouble came last month with the revelation in Melbourne that two funds run by Trendex, the Dividend Fund Inc. and Increment Fund Inc., which in 1962 raised some £700,000 from Australian and British investors, had called in the liquidator. These are the funds which have unlimited liability and whose failure is going to bring pain and sorrow to about 700 shareholders.

Hardly had this news been absorbed than it was learnt that the whole of the empire was tottering. Trendex is headed by one, Dr. Michael Duban Garrety D.Sc. We now learn that eleven companies in the Garrety family group are going into voluntary liquidation. Two major companies in the group, Trendex and Co., and Stock Options of Australia Pty., between them owe creditors £260,000. Among the creditors of Stock Options are Trendex Mineral Corporation which was floated in Melbourne at the end of last year which is owed £47,000 and the Bank of New South Wales which is in for £50,000.

It is a complex and tangled situation for Stock Options itself is owed money by Trendex and Co., Increment Fund and another mutual fund in the group called Balanced Fund Inc. Shareholders and creditors of Trendex and Co. and Stock

companies and prompted a group of mutual funds. Like Kenneth McMahon of Mineral Securities, Dr. Garrety was not only interested in supplying his expertise to the Australian public he actively exported it, which is the reason British investors are now participating in the last rites of the Empire with their Australian brethren.

At this time of E.E.C. decisions for Britain it almost seems like a dying piece of Commonwealth camaraderie. But it was Dr. Garrety's charts of market movements (Marked Action Analysis) that attracted most attention. In a booklet directed to British investors in 1968 Dr. Garrety's company Trendex and Co. said: The difference between the mediocre portfolio and the Trendex-managed portfolio lies not in the choice of sound investments but in the timing.

It then went on to point out that the Mutual Fund managed by Trendex, Fund Inc. had achieved a peak capital gain of 152 p.c. in the year to June 30, 1968. And despite a market shakeout afterwards the value of this portfolio had only gone down 6 p.c. compared with a general fall of 40 p.c.

Evidently Dr. Garrety's luck ran out or the charts were fallible because it was in this same mutual fund—Increment Fund Inc. and its stablemate Dividend Fund Inc.—that the first signs of the Garrety Company collapse appeared.

The downfall of the Garrety group leaves two mutual funds, Trendex Australian Fund and Trendex Income Fund and four public companies associated with the Garrety interests: Trendex Mineral Corp., Trendex Selected Mining Holdings Ltd., Glomex Mines, NL Andrimbo Resources Ltd., with their heads barely above water.

The public companies have announced they will liquidate their activities and Trendex and Selected Mining have claimed that their companies risk greater assets than suggested by their shares at 30 cents and 5 cents respectively.

The total debts of the group are still unknown because batteries of accountants are still working round the clock to unravel a tangled web of inter-company transactions that involved hectic share market wheeling and dealing.

It appears at this stage that Increment Fund and Dividend Fund owe their creditors more than £475,000 and the assets they are believed to have left are pretty slender.

They owe money to brokers who Dr. Garrety has run up some hefty bills with. One Sydney broker is owed £47,500 and Melbourne brokers are owed about the same amount. But creditors lists are far from complete for the group and it seems that the overall debts could run into several million dollars.

## Why Tesco is not ex-growth

Is Tesco ex-growth? There are many companies that never fail to disappoint: Tesco is one that rarely fails to please.

Last year's results were another record. Sales were up just under 9 p.c., pre-tax profits up 10½ p.c. and earnings per share were up nearly 25 p.c. So why does a blue chip like Tesco at 63p stand 60 below the shares year's high when both the food retailing and store sector indices are at a peak?

Basically there are two

not so interested in the long-term as the short-term outlook, and on this count Tesco is being seriously underestimated. There are a number of reasons why it could well achieve a 15 to 20 p.c. improvement in profits this year; and if there is a consumer boom in the first half of 1972, Tesco should close 1971-1972 on a rising note.

First, Tesco is no longer pure food but increasingly diversifying its make-up through the Home X-Wear side, which carries a bigger margin. After some years of declining profit margins, last year saw margins increase and, considering the sluggish trading background, that was a good achievement.

Secondly, consumer resistance to higher prices has begun to break down. The higher wages come through, and soon there will be the higher pensions and tax reliefs. But if the consumer is swallowing the higher prices he is more price conscious and the rate of inflation is bound to benefit a cut-price retailer like Tesco.

Thirdly, Tesco will have another 500,000 square feet of selling space operating by the end of the year; fourthly, S.E.T. is going to save the company £500,000, though how much will be passed on in prices we have yet to see.

It is difficult to see why, in the light of these factors, Tesco's price/earnings ratio relative to the market should be at its lowest since 1964. For on a 15/20 p.c. profit improvement earnings per share would be somewhere around 4p bringing the current p/e down from 18.5 times to nearer 15 times.

They look undervalued. Not spectacular, but a good sound bold.



reasons. First, it is argued that supermarkets as a retailing force are losing their impetus; secondly, that Tesco, now that it is a £151 million group, can't be expected to go on compounding its profits growth at 25 p.c. a year.

Neither of these basic points would be contested. But we're

## DEATH OF THE PREMIUM

THE dollar premium is likely to die away quietly once we enter Europe. That seemed to be the message of the Treasury's proposed three-stage plan for freeing capital movements presented in Brussels last week.

The other point is that we shall be able to buy villas on the continent free of any premium sooner than we can invest freely. The Treasury say they would like to see the controls on portfolio investment freed not later than 1978 at the end of the five-year transitional period. The premium on buying property in the EEC countries, however, could disappear two years earlier.

In the first two years, therefore, the first candidate for relaxation will be business spending. After that comes emigrant funds and buying villas. At the moment the maximum one can take out is £5,000 and

the rest is blocked. There is a pile of frozen funds building up and the balance of payments would be knocked awry if it was allowed to go out all at once. So the Treasury, naturally, wants to spin out the process of relaxation.

Clearly, the amount of portfolio money that theoretically could move into Europe is enormous, which is why it wants five years before abolishing the investment premium on investment in the E.E.C. countries.

But there is a deeper reason than that. It would be extremely difficult to police funds and to stop people investing indirectly in areas outside Europe, using European associates as a staging post.

Meanwhile the bottom range of the dollar premium looks like being around 15 p.c.—a kind of insurance premium cost of another £ devaluation. And the maximum is probably 25 p.c.

BUSINESS FORECAST on pages 24 and 25.

# Trafalgar House Investments Limited-Year to 31st March 1971

A fully integrated group engaged in property ownership, development and construction throughout the world.



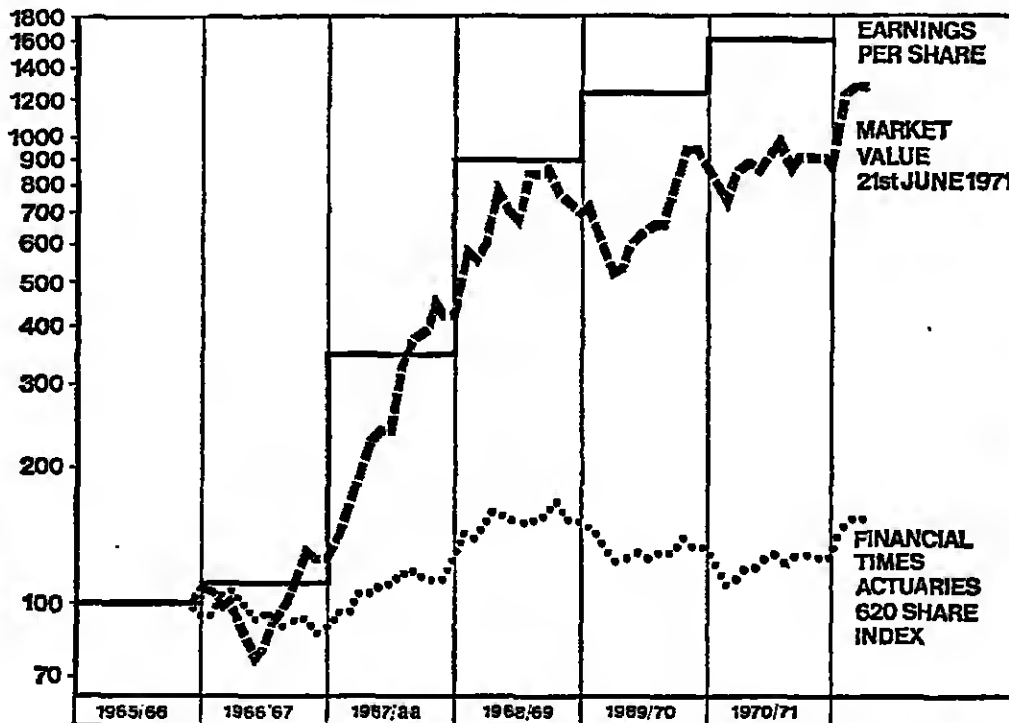
Nigel Brookes,  
Chairman



Victor Matthews,  
Group Managing  
Director



A new office building of 115,000 sq. ft. being built in Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3. This is one of several major developments for investment which Trafalgar is carrying out on the sites of buildings acquired in the mid 1960's.



This graph shows the manner in which earnings per share and the value of an investment in the Ordinary Shares of Trafalgar have grown over the last five years—more than fourteen and twelve times respectively. During the period net assets per share increased nearly seven times. The Financial Times Actuaries Index is shown for comparative purposes.

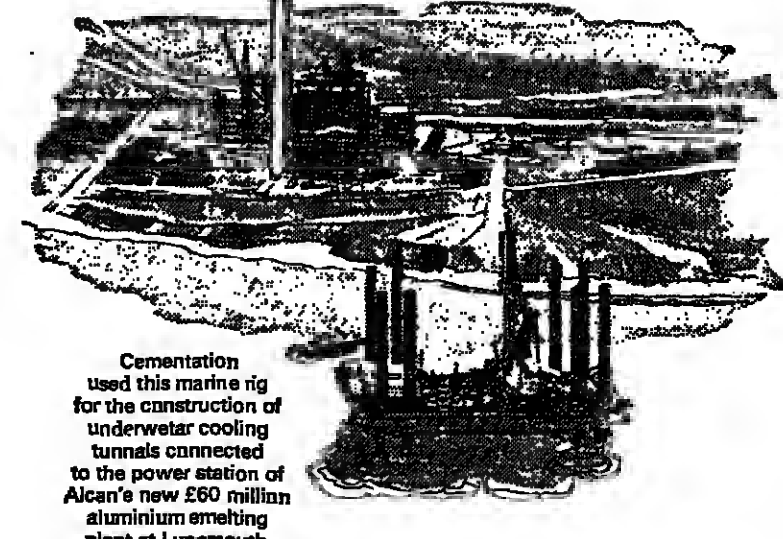
## Highlights from the Report and Accounts published today.

Pre-tax profits of more than £6 million and sales of £128 million arose as follows:

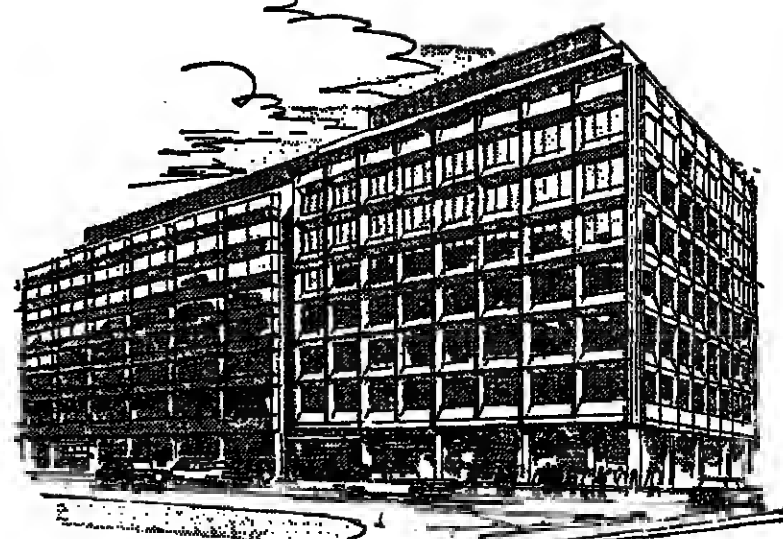
	Profit	Turnover
Property and Investment Income	2,477	2,380
Urban Developments for sale	1,432	6,312
General Contracting and Civil Engineering	1,963	68,415
Mining and Specialist Activities	1,049	27,849
Housebuilding	719	12,087
Hotels	155	1,510
Industrial and General	687	9,945
	8,482	128,498
Less Interest on Funded Debt	2,479	
Net Revenue before Taxation	6,003	
Less Taxation	2,147	
Minority interests	70	
	2,217	
Net Revenue after Taxation	3,786	

Dividends totalling 20% (1970-12-8%) are proposed, a distribution which would be covered 1.75 times by available earnings; a one-for-five scrip issue is also proposed. All divisions traded satisfactorily during the year and a major programme of internal growth is under way. Earnings and net assets are expected to increase considerably and steadily over the next few years.

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from The Secretary, Trafalgar House Investments Limited, 19 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.



Cementation used this marine rig for the construction of underwater cooling tunnels connected to the power station of Alcan's new £60 million aluminium smelting plant at Lynamouth.



Trafalgar is redeveloping the site of the old Berkeley Hotel in Piccadilly. The front section is an office block and at the rear is a 185 bedroom hotel which will be run by the Group's hotels subsidiary.

TRAFALGAR HOUSE INVESTMENTS LIMITED. Principal subsidiaries: Trollope & Colls · Cementation · Trafalgar House Developments Holdings · Ideal Building Corporation · Trafalgar House International Hotel Holdings · Bridge Walker · Carlton Contractors · Cleveland Bridge & Engineering Co. · Dick Hampton (Earth Moving) · Agent Engineering (Plant Hire) · Trocill Industries



## Brown and Son— the 'ifs' in the Aston Martin row

THERE are so many ifs about the David Brown affair. Would the banks ever have moved to dethrone Sir David as monarch of his own £85 million Corporation if, ten years ago, "Black Jack" Thompson had not been so alluringly successful in showing a profit on its farm tractors division? If its directors had then studied world

terms, it may not be so in human terms. It is conceivable that a novelist, say a Galsworthy, could make plain what to many people in the City remains obscure.

His theme would have to be that of a crucial relationship between a father and his son. The father, himself the third generation in a Yorkshire dynasty, loved his son dearly, sent him to Harrow, brought him into the business and by degrees ad-

By IVAN ROWAN

vanced him to the rank of chief executive and deputy chairman. What he never did, it is generally agreed, was concede to him even a fingernail's worth of the real authority in the firm's affairs which for thirty years had remained undisputedly in his own hands.

How it comes about that a family engineering empire slips out of its owner's direct control while still showing a profit, and without a shot ever being fired on the Stock Exchange, seems incomprehensible in management

recession forecasts instead of plunging into a £4 million tractors expansion programme? If Sir David had listened earlier and more attentively to his own son?

There was old Mr. David, until his knighthood three years ago, and there was young Mr. David, alternatively known as Mr.

Continued on P.25

## TEACHER (DISTILLERS) LIMITED

Mr. Walter A. Bergius reports

Profit before tax for the year ended 31st January, 1971, £969,972, a reduction on last year of £548,370. Turnover down from £30,903,183 to £24,878,634. Final Dividend maintained at 14% making 20% for the year (1970: same).

The reduced turnover figure does not truly reflect the position as this includes Excise Duty. There was a considerable increase in Under Bond orders as a result of the stocking-up which took place in the Trade in the Spring and Autumn, thereby contributing to the reduction in the monetary value of turnover.

In August our principal competitor gave two months' notice of their intention to increase their Home Trade price in line with ours. To safeguard our Christmas trade we gave a Special Promotional Allowance to customers during September, but due to a longer stocking-up period allowed by our competitors net turnover on the Home Market decreased by 8% and our market share by 3½ points. We are confident that TEACHER'S will recover its former position in 1972.

Higher cost of labour, materials and services together with heavy expenditure incurred by overseas subsidiary companies also contributed to the fall in Profit. Total Export Sales increased by 8% with notable advances being made in Europe, Africa and Australasia. The U.S. Market has been particularly competitive but TEACHER'S maintains its profitability.



## Invest worldwide

### Backed by one of Britain's most respected unit trust groups

It still makes good sense to invest worldwide in a well-managed investment fund.

You can do so today through Tyndall International Fund. It is managed by a Tyndall company based in Bermuda, and is able to call on the investment skill and experience of Tyndall in Britain and also of merchant bankers S. G. Warburg & Co. This merchant bank has offices in London, New York and Frankfurt plus a worldwide network of contacts.

Tyndall in Britain were the pioneers of unit trusts for the larger investor and today are responsible for funds worth more than £100 million on behalf of 40,000 investors.

Tyndall International Fund is free to invest wherever in the world offers the best prospects. The present portfolio is spread as follows: USA 33%, Japan 28%, Europe 17%, UK 7%, Canada 6%, others 9%.

The minimum initial investment is £2,500 and this can be paid in any currency and can be repaid in the same currency. It is open to anyone except for citizens and residents of the USA and residents of the British Isles.

There are two other Tyndall Funds based in Bermuda:

**Tyndall Overseas Fund** investing in North America, Europe, Japan and other non-sterling areas. Expressed in US dollars.

**Tyndall Bermuda Fund** investing in Australia, the United Kingdom and other developed countries in the sterling area. Expressed in sterling.

For details of all three Funds please write to one of the offices listed below.

TYNDALL MANAGERS (BERMUDA) LTD.,  
P.O. Box 1256, Hamilton, Bermuda.

TYNDALL MANAGERS (CYPRUS) LTD.,  
P.O. Box 1627, 38 Makarios III Avenue, Nicosia, Cyprus.

TYNDALL SA,  
3 Rue Ami-Lullin, 1207 Geneva, Switzerland.

E. D. SASSOON BANKING INTERNATIONAL LIMITED,  
P.O. Box 1046, Nassau, Bahamas.

TYNDALL MANAGERS LTD.,  
18 Canynge Road, Bristol BS99 7UA, England.

**Tyndall  
International Fund**

## ECONOMIC OPINION By PATRICK HUTBER

### How is the Government doing now? . . . Advice for Mr. Barber

HOW is the Government getting on? This might seem an absurd question at a time when every opinion poll is proclaiming its apparent deep unpopularity, the public's disdain for the Common Market and dissatisfaction with the record on rising prices and unemployment.

But there are more things in life than the polls—as Mr. Heath would be the first to agree. He has been quoted as saying before the election that six months after coming to power he expected to be the most unpopular man in England, so to that extent events can be said to be running to plan.

More fundamentally, there is the point that if a Government cannot afford to be unpopular in its first year of office, then it never can, and if a Government can never afford unpopularity then Government in any meaningful sense becomes impossible. Unpopularity then only becomes important if it causes Ministers to lose their

nerve, which at present they show no sign of doing, or seriously limits its freedom of action in important areas. Since unpopular though it may be, the Government shows every sign of being able to take Britain, momentarily, into the Common Market, it does not seem to me that its unpopularity is yet a major political factor.

But there is the question of how far the style of government, as opposed to the substance, has contributed to that unpopularity. In one respect I think it has. We were promised a new style of government, not merely honest, but gritty, tough, resolute, etc. ("Gritty"? Wasn't that one of Mr. Wilson's words?)

Everything, particularly in industrial policies, is represented as a dramatic break with the past. Iron market disciplines, we understood, would rule from now on. There would be no more Government interference, here I am afraid that the Government has been the victim of its own propaganda, not to mention Mr. Davies' idiotic and inept

phrase about lame ducks. There is a general impression that in the cases both of Rolls-Royce and Upper Clyde Shipbuilders it has acted ruthlessly, bankrupting business rather than prop them up.

The facts are rather different. The old Rolls-Royce company is being liquidated as a legal entity as part of a financial reconstruction, but so far from disengaging the Government is straining every nerve, and offering £120 million of assistance, to keep the RB 211 going. As for Upper Clyde, millions of Government money is going to pay wages and keep men employed, and the intention again is not closing down but reconstruction.

Both actions I think are sensible. What is not sensible to my mind is to acquire all the odium attached to being hard-faced, "throwing men out of work", not intervening, etc., when the Government is in these instances being compassionate.

The point I am making here is that there is not, for all Mr. Beun's yammerings, so

much of a departure from a consensus industrial policy as it appears. I cannot see that what Mr. Davies does with Upper Clyde will prove in the last resort to be so very different from what Mr. Lever did with Cannel Laird.

So much for the style of Government. My next point is more fundamental, and, to me, more worrying. One of the gravest charges to be made against Mr. Wilson's administration was its fatal attitude for instant Government. By that I mean using long-term solutions for short-term problems. The perfect example was expecting or acting as if it expected the "restructuring" of industry which would operate if at all only in the very long-term, to have an immediate effect on the balance of payments. Another example was allocating and spending the fruits of George Brown's National plan before the ink was dry on the document.

Is Mr. Heath in danger of instant Government? I have sometimes an uneasy feeling

that it is concentrating on its long-term solutions—the Industrial Relations Bill, the Common Market, its own version of "restructuring," rather than the short-term problem of wages and prices. And yet this could blow it off course as surely and as utterly as the short-term balance of payments problem did the Labour Government.

STILL in an advisory frame of mind I have one word of warning for Mr. Barber. As readers will know, I have always been one of his warmest supporters. I was particularly glad that an M.P. as intelligent and sensitive as Mr. Peter Tapsell, while warning Mr. Barber in the economic debate on Monday that there was no longer time for a long hard slog, yet paid tribute to him for "refusing to listen last autumn and since to those siren voices which urged on him so persuasively a much tougher restriction of the money supply as a solution to our problems."

I would much rather have

a politician than an economist as Chancellor but the fact that Mr. Barber may feel he lacks economic weight exposes him to one danger. That danger is relying too much on his economic forecasters. I beg him to remember almost the only wise thing I can remember Mr. Jenkins saying during his term of office: "Forecasts are correct, if at all, only by accident."

Economic forecasting is an important but an inexact science, as our own skilled team would be the first to agree. At some times, such as the present, it is particularly difficult because of the psychological imponderables. How will consumers behave? and so on. Mr. Callaghan was destroyed as Chancellor by relying on forecasts of the balance of payments. I hope Mr. Barber will refuse to be overawed by sheets of Treasury statistics, and in deciding what he ought and ought not to do rely at least as much on his own understanding and feel of the situation.

# New Abbey Selective Investment Bonds: what you gain on the swings you don't lose on the roundabouts.

Practically every Bond on the market invests your money exclusively in either Property Funds or Equity Funds.

Some people prefer Property, some Equity.

But almost everyone agrees that each has its advantages over the other at certain times.

Now there is a Bond which is flexible enough to adjust itself, and your investment, to these times.

It's called the Abbey Selective Investment Bond, and it's a single premium life assurance policy, issued and managed by Abbey Life Assurance, one of Britain's best-known life assurance companies with assets exceeding £120m., and part of the £2,400 million International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

The idea is simple enough — to combine the security of property investment with the opportunity of equity investment. One-third of the Fund is invested at all times in Property Bonds, another third is invested in Equity Bonds and the remaining third is invested in one or other as dictated by expert analysis of market conditions and trends. By redeploying current cash flow Abbey Life is able to change the proportions invested in each Fund without charges and without deductions for Capital Gains Tax. This investment should appeal to those seeking maximum long term performance but short term performance will probably lie between that of Property Bonds and that of Equity Bonds.

Those whose investment objectives may change in the future have an option to convert their entire investment wholly into units of the Abbey Property Bond Fund or the Abbey Equity Bond Fund, subject to a charge of 1%. If this option is exercised, Abbey Life will not at that time make a deduction in respect of its own liability to Capital Gains Tax which would follow if an Equity or Property Bond were cashed in for re-investment in another Fund.

The Abbey Selective Investment Bond was launched on the 25th March, 1971, and the original offer price of 50p prevailed until 7th April, 1971. At 1st July, 1971, the offer price is 55p.

## 6 straight questions about Abbey Selective Investment Bonds.

### 1 Am I covered by Life Assurance?

As long as you hold your Abbey Selective Investment Bond, your life is assured at no extra cost to you. Life assurance is built-in. The amount payable to your family on your death will be either the current value of your Bonds, or, in normal cases, the amount shown on the life cover table on the application form — whichever is the greater. This, of course, depends on whether you have withdrawn money from the Fund, in which case the amount assured will be correspondingly less.

### 2 What about Income?

Provided you make a single investment of not less than £1,000, you can withdraw 6% of the value of your Bond each year — entirely free from Income Tax and Capital Gains Tax.

Provided total annual appreciation is not less than 6%, your Bond would retain its original value (calculated at the offered price of the Units).

### 3 What management charges are deducted?

There is an initial charge of 5%, which is included in the offer price, plus a small rounding off price adjustment and an annual charge of 1% (which includes the 3% charged for Property and Equity Bonds).

If you choose to convert the Units of your Bond wholly into Equity or Property Bond Units, a charge of 1% on the total value of your Bond will be deducted at the time this option is exercised. In exceptional circumstances six months' notice of conversion into Equity Units may be required. The annual charge reduces to 3% and the conversion is non-reversible.

### 4 What is my tax situation?

No income tax is payable by you on the net income allocated to the Selective Investment Bond Fund. Income from that part of the Fund which is invested in the Abbey Property Bond Fund is taxed at the special life assurance company reduced rate, currently 37½p in the £. Income from that part which is invested in the Abbey Equity Bond Fund is taxed at the standard rate. No Capital Gains Tax is payable by you on the proceeds of your Selective Investment Bond, though Abbey Life reserves the right to make deductions to cover its own Capital Gains Tax liabilities. This is not adjusted for in the Unit price. In present circumstances Abbey Life intends to limit these deductions to two-thirds the normal rate.

Surtax is payable on cashing-in the Bond or at death on any profit over and above the original investment if your income, together with your profit on the Bond, brings you into the surtax bracket. But there are provisions which reduce the impact of this rule. And in most circumstances even surtax payers will find that the tax position is no less favourable

(and is generally more favourable) than investing in Equity shares. Very high surtax payers should contact Abbey Life for further details.

### 5 What happens if I want to sell my Bond?

You can cash in your Bond at any time and receive the full bid value of the Units allocated to your Bond, subject to any deduction relating to Capital Gains Tax (as described above). However, the Company retains the right, in order to protect the interests of bondholders as a whole, to defer payment of the proceeds of the Property Bond Units under exceptional circumstances for up to six months pending realisation of properties. This right would also apply to the proportion of a Selective Investment Bond invested in the Property Bond Fund, but it is the Company's policy to maintain adequate liquid resources at all times to meet withdrawals. The Company has in practice always been able to cash in Bonds without delay and has confirmed that it will be able to maintain this facility in the future.

### 6 Where is my money invested?

Your money is invested in two outstanding Funds the first of which is the Abbey Property Bond Fund, valued at more than £50 million, and is larger than all other property funds combined. It is the only one that has the opportunity of purchasing really important properties. The assets of the fund include seven properties valued at £1 million or more, an aggregate investment of approximately £20 million. The Fund is invested in top industrial and commercial properties. The Fund has also the added benefit of having as tenants such well-known companies as National Westminster Bank, Esso Chemicals, the Post Office, W. H. Smith,

American Express, IPC, Boots, and Reckitt and Colman.

In the 12 months ending June 30th, 1971, Abbey Property Bonds appreciated by 9.9% (including reinvested income net of tax as calculated by Abbey Life).

The Abbey Property Bond Fund is managed by the Property Division of Hambros Bank, who are completely independent of Abbey Life, and who carry out a valuation of the Fund's properties once a month. These valuations are then confirmed by Richard Ellis & So, the well-known chartered surveyors.

The second of the two Funds in which your money is invested is the Abbey Equity Bond Fund, which is valued at more than £50 million and offers the exceptional security of a widely diversified portfolio. Abbey Life's investment department assisted by their investment advisers Hambros Bank have invested the Fund in U.K. investment trusts and unit trusts selected on the basis of superior performance. Recent investment policy has been directed towards those funds with an above average overseas content.

The recent performance of the Fund offers proof of the wisdom of this investment policy during what was undeniably a volatile year for equities. From July 1st, 1970 to July 1st, 1971, Abbey Equity Bonds appreciated by 27.4%. (This figure includes re-invested income net of tax.) The Abbey Equity Bond Fund is valued weekly. This valuation takes into account any changes in the values of the Fund's investments and any accrued income.

Post the completed application form together with your cheque. As soon as it's accepted you receive your Bonds which show the number of Units you have been allocated in the Abbey Selective Investment Bond Fund. You will receive a Report annually on the progress of the Funds.

## Abbey Selective Investment Bonds.

With so much behind us it's no wonder we're ahead.

To: Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited,  
Abbey Life House, 1-3 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4M 8AR Tel: 01-248 9111

I wish to invest £\_\_\_\_\_ in Abbey Selective Investment Bonds (any amount from £250) and I enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Abbey Life Assurance Company Limited.

Surname (Mr./Mrs./Miss) \_\_\_\_\_

Full Name: BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Are you in good physical and mental health and free from the effects of any previous illness or accident? ☐ If not, please give details \_\_\_\_\_

Do you already hold Abbey Property Bonds or Abbey Equity Bonds or another Abbey Life Policy? ☐ Tick here for 6% Withdrawal Plan (minimum single investment £1,000)

★ Send in your application and cheque now to obtain the benefit of Units allocated at the offer price ruling on the receipt of your application. The present offer price is 55p.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Age when buying Abbey Selective Investment Bonds Life Cover per £100 invested (provided you are in good health)

Under 30	£250
30-34	£270
35-39	£290
40-44	£310
45-49	£330
50-54	£350
55-59	£370
60-64	£390
65-69	£410

Confirmation at 12% will be paid on any Application before the start of a Bank Insurance Order, Stockholder, Accountant or Solicitor. This confirmation is based on legal advice received by the Company regarding present law and is subject to change. No medical evidence will be required in normal cases. The application and life cover come into force only upon acceptance by the Company, and the life cover may be restricted.







## Speculation of the week

## Rosedale for a good profit

**ROSEDALE INDUSTRIES** has all the hallmarks of a speedy recovery situation that makes the shares a good speculation over the coming months.

Accountant David Innes, who has so successfully revamped Heenan Beedon is now busy reshaping Rosedale following Heenan's purchase of 65 p.c. of the voting rights in March.

The results in such a short time have been staggering. He tells me that a trading profit of £100,000 is already in the bag compared with a previous loss of £200,000 and that another £100,000 should be made by September.

Rosedale's year ends next April so there is plenty of time for further rationalisation (surplus properties for example could be sold off for £200,000) and acquisitions. Heenan also expects to inject its own profitable educational toy company into Rosedale—a leading supplier of plastic products to Woodworth.

Rosedale's past is not a happy one. For despite the backing of Samuel Montagu, Peat Marwick Mitchell and Colegrave, the company's floatation two years ago was a disaster. The shares were offered for sale at 100p with profits forecast at £300,000. But the outcome was a loss, despite good sales, and the shares dropped like a stone.

Those shareholders who stuck it out, however, now look like getting their money back and more. The Rosedale brothers have resigned and the Heenan board has moved in.

David Innes admits Rosedale was in a shambles when Heenan arrived. It is a classic turn round situation and he is enthusiastic about the future of this new vehicle in the plastic and consumer goods industry. Heenan is currently a buyer of the shares at 39p.

Malcolm Burne

## FMC fattens up for Market

AS the biggest livestock and meat marketing organisation in Britain with a turnover of £170 million and the largest exporter of carcasses meat to Europe, F.M.C. ought to find Common Market entry a challenge. There are bound to be initial problems but the opportunities are exciting.

The group has been anticipating our joining the Six for some time and has been busy gearing up its plants to handle a big increase in exports.

Meanwhile F.M.C. is due to report its yearly results soon and talk in the industry is that

## WATCHING BRIEF

they will be very encouraging. Although beef and lamb have been difficult areas, the pig trade has been exceptionally buoyant and improvement has been seen in poultry products. Hide and skin markets have also produced good figures.

Pre-tax profits should pass the £1 million mark by a comfortable margin, dropping the price earnings ratio to around eight

times or so, which indicates that there is still plenty to go for in the shares at 40p. The dividend yield is 2.2 times covered 5 per cent and net assets are well over 60p.

## Profits in news

If you are looking for an inflation hedge, a newsagents business is as good as any. In this sense the decision of NSS Newsagents to come to the market is well-timed. It is good timing in another way for this retail chain group which trades in the South, Midlands and North-West England is having a very good year.

The prospectus forecast for the year to next September is £475,000 pre-tax, which is 40 p.c. up on 1969/70's £340,500. Itself a 55 p.c. improvement on the year before. Ten years ago the group was making only £20,540, which shows there has been plenty of growth, almost consistently so.

Mainly the expansion has come through acquisition. The group now has 175 shops trading under the name NSS selling newspapers, books, periodicals, toys, tobacco, etc. and since there are so estimated 30,000 newsagents shops round the country there is

no lack of acquisition material.

The 10p shares are being offered at 62p by Warburgs and the p/e is 12.3 times. That's well under Fourboys and Martins current, though historically based, valuations. NSS ought to go to a fair premium.

## Lawdon looks good

LATEST of the private house-builders coming to the market on the back of the big upturn in this sector is Lawdon. The company builds primarily in the upper price range and is mainly concentrated in the south-east. The group seems to be bent on expansion in both residential and commercial development and is particularly keen on the Croydon area.

Lawdon's past profits record is good and for the year just ended they will be up from £215,522 to £280,000 before tax. Broker's Sandelson & Co. are bringing Lawdon along at very attractive terms. On the above figures the price earnings ratio is 8.3 times at the offer for sale price of 52p. Yield will be 6.7 p.c.

What could sort Lawdon out from the rest in future is its fast growing interests in France and

other parts of the Continent where the opposition is weak. It claims to be years in advance of its U.K. rivals in France, a particularly lucrative market, so the Common Market ought to offer plenty of exciting opportunities.

## Bonser bid prospect

HAVING drifted since they came back to the market in May, the shares of Bonser Engineering are beginning to find buyers again at 21p.

It will be recalled that Bonser sold off its mining equipment business to Dewy '8 months ago for around £1.4 million.

Apart from one acquisition, Bonser has yet to utilise the bulk of its liquid funds. The chairman died about six weeks ago. The group is very dependent on the currently hard-hit David Brown Corporation. And it looks as if Bonser is going to raise its £170,000 pre-tax profits forecast by a significant margin.

With the main attraction—the cash—being worth about 17p a share, now would be the ideal time for any interested bidder to strike.

covered by increased prices and secondly the mild winter and sunny spring. This has, of course, meant that umbrella sales, which form a large part of the company's business, were poor.

On the positive side, asset backing per share is 50p which could tempt a bidder and some benefits should soon be seen from the acquisition last year of Muir, Young and Meritt which has enabled some rationalisation to take place.

The outlook must depend partly on umbrella sales and thus the unpredictable weather. The shares have seen a big fall. They seem worth holding on to for the time being. But if the next statement does not point to a better climate for Lawtex then a switch into a more potentially rewarding situation is advised.

The interim figures published earlier this month were rather disappointing and pushed the share price down. Two reasons are given. First, increased costs were not

## There's little chance of brewing bid flurry

went well until the last day when my travelling clock disappeared. The owners refused to reimburse me, pointing to a notice in the bedroom regarding liability. I did not want to create a scene so I left, but can they get out of their responsibilities in this way?

You can sue the hotel for the cost of the clock. Because the notice was in the bedroom it has no effect, for you made your contract with the hotel downstairs at the receptionist's desk and you cannot have new conditions imposed on you after-

wards. It would be different if the notice was displayed next to the residents' book and it was brought to your notice before you accepted the room.

I BOUGHT some Lawtex shares when they came on the market three years ago at 80p. I see they are now languishing at 28p. What should I do?

The interim figures published earlier this month were rather disappointing and pushed the share price down. Two reasons are given. First, increased costs were not

## Abbey and Tyndall go for a good spread of risk

ABBEY LIFE, giant of the property bond market appears to have emerged relatively unscathed from the considerable managerial changes it has undergone in the last year. Company assets continue to grow rapidly and now exceed £120 million.

## Unit Offers

The property bond fund alone is now over the £50 million level. This week Abbey is advertising its Selective Investment Bond which spreads risk by investing one's savings in a property fund, equities alone but in a combination of the two.

Tyndall goes further by providing three underlying funds. Hambro Life's Property Investment Bonds offer the opportunity of investing in property alone.

An even safer savings medium than property is the guaranteed return from a building society.

The Provincial offers to pay interest monthly. The advertisement appears on page 3.

Save and Prosper's Japan Growth fund has been one of the top three performing trusts this year. S & P advised by Robert Fleming who so far at least has shown the capability of unravelling the complications of the Japanese market.

Two other specialist trusts are on offer this week. Overseas Trust, which tops the charts for the year so far and has a sound long term performance to back it up, invests in special situations. The trust aims at long-term growth and offers an estimated 'commenced' yield of 3.4 p.c. The Unit Assurance plan provides investment in the National Group's Investment Trust units.

Capital Annuities gives a guaranteed income for life while on page 17, Target is advertising its withdrawal plan attached to the Target Equity fund.

## Capital shares slide

A FAIR amount of activity during the week pushed up trust prices in line with the good rise in the equity market. But with the average depreciation on underlying assets still hanging around the 10 p.c. mark, prices were far from buoyant.

## Trust Trends

particular cheap by past standards, with an average depreciation of 1.5 p.c., the lowest level they have reached in the last 12 months.

But the capital share market may have lost a lot of its status since being swamped by a number of new offerings. And with the Financial Times All Share Index standing on a new high, there is less obviously a big rise for the market to make, which helps the capital shares with their high gearing look attractive.

Dollar trusts, too, are duller

than might be expected after the sharp recovery on Wall Street. Investors are clearly worried about the dollar premium, and what effect Britain's E.E.C. entry will have on the premium.

Trust managers, with one or two exceptions, are confident that the premium will not disappear for at least five years and will probably level out at around the 15 p.c. mark.

But, as Mr. Rippon said last week the premium will go for investments in the E.E.C. countries. This will make little difference for, at the outside trust portfolios have only a smattering of investments in European companies. Trusts that were totally invested in Europe—Schroder, Wagg, Hill Samuel and Kleinwort Benson have in the past run them—have now all been converted to other vehicles. But which specialist about the future of the dollar premium is bound to limit any attractions that Wall Street might present.

# Anyone who knew the facts would want to invest in Japan.

## These are the facts

- 1 During the last decade Japan's economy has expanded faster than that of any other major industrial power.
- 2 Between 1960 and 1970 the Japanese Gross National Product rose by an average annual growth rate of 11.3% (in real terms). Comparable figures for the U.K. and the U.S.A. were 2.9% and 5.2% respectively.
- 3 Today Japan's economy is the third largest in the world.
- 4 The Japanese Government itself is planning for 10% per annum growth (in real terms) in the economy during the next five years.
- 5 Japan already leads the world in ship-building; comes second in the manufacture of motor vehicles, synthetic rubber and electronics; and third in the production of steel and cement.
- 6 Japan's Share Index over the last five years is up 81.5%.

Save and Prosper Japan Growth Fund was launched in April, 1970. Its aim is the long-term growth of capital through investment in Japan. Already the offer price of units has risen by 39.6% since the launch. A short-term record such as this cannot of course be projected forward at the same rate, but the Fund has started well and future prospects are encouraging.

The investment advisers to the Save and Prosper Japan Growth Fund are Robert Fleming & Co. Ltd. They have an unrivalled reputation in international investment, together with wide experience of this complex and volatile market. And are aided by their association with Jardine Matheson and Co. Ltd., the famous eastern trading company, which enables them to keep in close and constant contact with the Japanese economic and stock market scene.

To invest in Save and Prosper Japan Growth Fund fill in the left hand coupon and post it to us with your remittance. For your guidance, on 1st July, 1971, the offer price of Japan Growth Fund units was 34.9p each, giving an estimated gross starting yield of 10.35% p.a.

The price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

A monthly savings scheme By regular monthly saving in a Save-Insure-and-Prosper Plan, you can build up a strong stake in Save and Prosper Japan Growth Fund out of income. The minimum is £5 a month.

With the S.I.P. Plan you also get life insurance and tax relief. If you took out a £15 a month Plan for 15 years starting now, for instance, you

would get immediate life insurance cover of £2,700 and your outlay after full tax relief would be £2,280. But at an assumed annual growth rate in the value of units of say 6% — a not unreasonable assumption — your savings with this Plan would grow to about £4,140 after 15 years. A clear profit of £1,860.

You can take out an S.I.P. Plan for 15, 20 or 25 years, so long as it matures before you are 65. Or you can choose the Age-60 or Age-65 Plans, both of which must run for at least 10 years.

Although it is strongly to your benefit to keep paying your contributions until your Plan matures, you can cash it in at any time you wish.

### More than one in three people who invest in Unit Trusts invest with the Save and Prosper Group.

Management Charges. The only charges on units are a small initial fee and half yearly management fee. The initial charge is currently 5% and is already included in the price of the units. The half yearly charge is currently just 1% of the value of your holding and is deducted from the trust's income, which is paid out on 31st October.

Buying and Selling. You can buy units at any time direct from us or through a recognised agent to whom we will pay commission of 1%.

To take out an S.I.P. Plan fill in the right hand Proposal Form and send it to us now. In most cases you won't even need to take a medical. We will send you a letter of acceptance and a booklet with full details before your first contribution is due.

Both Save and Prosper Japan Growth Fund and the S.I.P. Plan are backed by the Save and Prosper Group. The largest unit trust group in the country, founded in 1934 and currently handling £500,000,000 on behalf of 700,000 clients. The Group is a member of the Association of Unit Trust Managers, and the Trustee to the Fund is Bank of Scotland.

Units are allocated to you at the offer price ruling on the day your order is received. We will not acknowledge receipt of your application but will despatch a certificate for the units within twenty-one days. You can sell your units back to us at any time for the full bid price ruling on the day your order is received. We will send you a cheque within a few days of receipt of your renounced certificate(s).

#### APPLICATION FORM FOR AN Outright purchase of Units

To: The Dealing Department, Save and Prosper Group Limited, 4 Great St. Helens, London EC3P 3EP.  
Telephone deals: 01-554 8899 Telex: 21942

I/We wish to purchase Japan Growth Fund units to the value of £  
at the offer price ruling on the receipt of this application. A remittance is enclosed (payable to "Save and Prosper Group Limited.")

#### MINIMUM INITIAL PURCHASE £50

FULL CHRISTIAN NAME(S) MR MRS MISS

SURNAME

ADDRESS

SIGNATURE(S)

I/We declare that I am/we are over 18 and am/are not resident outside the U.K. Scheduled Territories and that I am/we are not acquiring the above units at the nomination of any person(s) resident outside these territories.

I/We should like my/our future distributions of income to be re-invested in further Japan Growth Fund units. (tick here) ☐ R ☐ R

\*If you are unable to make this residential declaration, it should be deleted and the form lodged through your bank, stockbroker, solicitor or accountant.

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47/161

#### PROPOSAL FOR REGULAR MONTHLY SAVING Save-Insure-and-Prosper Plan

To: Save and Prosper Insurance Limited, 4 Great St. Helens, London, EC3P 3EP. (BLOCK CAPITALS PLEASE)

1. Life to be assured. (In full) Mr/Mrs/Miss Christian name(s)

2. Address. Maiden name if married woman

3. Name of Trust: Japan Growth Fund

4. Monthly contribution (not less than £5 and in multiples of £1) £

5. Term of Plan (write Age 60, Age 65 or 15, 20 or 25 years)

6. Date of birth

7. Has a proposal for assurance on your life ever been declined, deferred or accepted on special terms? State yes or no. If yes, please give details below

8. Give details of any other proposal which you have made for a Save-Insure-and-Prosper Plan

9. Have you any prospect or intention of flying other than as a fare-paying passenger on a recognised air service? State yes or no. If yes, please give details below

10. Have you had any illness or consulted a doctor during the last five years? State yes or no. If yes, please give details below

Illness Date of Illness Duration

11. Name and address of your usual doctor

DECLARATION BY THE PROPOSER

I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief that I am in good health and that the answers to the foregoing questions whether in my own handwriting or not are true and complete and I agree that this proposal shall be the basis of the contract between me and Save and Prosper Insurance Limited. I consent to the Company seeking medical information from any doctor who at any time has attended me, or seeking information from any life assurance office to which I have at any time made a proposal for life assurance, and I authorise the giving of such information.

Signature Date 47/16Y

## SAVE AND PROSPER GROUP

THERE ARE OFFICES OF SAVE AND PROSPER GROUP IN LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, BRISTOL, CARLISLE, CROYDON, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, HENDON, ILFORD, KEYTTERING, LEEDS, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, NEWCASTLE, NOTTINGHAM, READING, ROMFORD, SHEFFIELD AND SOUTHAMPTON.

## TRIUMPH INVESTMENT TRUST Ltd

Capital and Reserves £9,503,000  
Profits before tax £3,374,000 (1970 £2,154,000)  
Dividends 33% (1970 28%)

#### SEVEN-YEAR RECORD

Year ended 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971  
31st March

Group	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Profits before taxation	49	168	221	344	1,286	2,154	3,374
Earnings per share	0.70p	1.66p	2.18p	3.08p	6.76p	9.58p	13.46p

Group	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's	£000's
Gross Dividend paid per share	0.56p	1.13p	1.13p	2.00p	2.07p	6.50p	8.25p

A final dividend of 21% will be declared on the 29th July, 1971, payable on the 18th August, 1971.

Report and Accounts from the Secretary, Triumph Investment Trust Limited, Pinner Hall, Austin Friars, London, E.C.2 from the 7th July, 1971.



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## SUNDAY TELEGRAPH BUSINESS FORECAST

# No growth in output is seen this year

THE agreement on terms of entry to the Common Market has been the most important news item of the past month. Oddly enough, because the date of entry (if approved) is 1973, the issue has little relevance to the short-term forecast.

Britain has already embarked on a programme of reform with the introduction of Value-Added Tax scheduled for April, 1973, and with import levies on food commencing this year. The only sense in which it can be argued that the E.E.C. decision, if Parliament says "Yes" next October, affects the forecasts to 1972, is if business spending is adjusted in advance of entry.

In the Team's view, this is highly unlikely. Investment decisions hinge on profits, cash and confidence. When profits are rising and cash flow improves, then directors tend to step up spending authorisations. When production is stagnant and orders are falling as they are now, the chances are that investment plans will be cut.

Indeed, the investment spending intentions surveys record a particularly low level of business confidence, with no signs of recovery in investment spending. Recovery, when it comes later in 1972, will be due to the profits improvement (discussed in the accompanying article) rather than to ill-defined hopes arising from entry to the Common Market.

The forecasts for fixed investment show a recovery, now in progress, for private house-

building, aided by the substantial flow of funds to the building societies. Public sector house-building is still flat. Official policy to relieve the housing problem by providing funds and incentives for renovation has now been strengthened, and it is unlikely, therefore, that new housing will display more than modest growth.

Engineering orders continue to decline and private sector investment in plant and machinery is now lower in volume terms than last year. The same appears to be true of exports and the gains for the first five months of 1971 show a rise of no more than 4 p.c. in current prices over the second half of 1970. When allowance is made for the sharp rise in export prices, it seems conclusive that the volume of exports has fallen.

At the same time, imports have risen by 5 p.c. in value over the previous half-year. Thus, the trade balance has deteriorated to a small extent. Even so, the Team estimates that the payments surplus on current account for the first half of 1971 will reach £530 million. This is without allowing for seasonal adjustments and it must be kept in mind that the first half-year is usually more favourable than the second half.

Developments in the United States give cause for anxiety so far as trade prospects are concerned. The U.S. trade balance has been in deficit for the past two months and renewed doubts are likely over the value of the dollar. There is a danger that the U.S. will adopt restrictive policies with regard to trade and Britain's entry to the Common

THIS month's Sunday Telegraph Business Forecast contains a mixture of bad news and good.

The bad news is that the Forecast team now expect 1971 will show no growth in output compared with 1970. This contrasts with their previous forecast of a 1 p.c. rise.

However, this represents only a postponement of recovery. The team have revised their forecast of the growth of output in 1972 upwards to 4 p.c. And—this is vitally important for those concerned about the level of investment—profit margins have improved already and have contributed to the beginning of a substantial

- political pressures connected with joining the Common Market will prompt additional measures of reflation
- expectations of joining the Market will not help Britain's sagging investment
- investment will pick up a year after profits and cash flow
- the balance of payments will show a £500 million surplus for 1971
- price rises are now off-setting wage increases and continue to curb consumers' purchasing power
- the money supply continues to be expansionary

Market may strengthen this possibility. Alternatively, the dollar may yet be devalued—though not until after the 1972 Presidential election—via an increase in the price of gold.

In Britain there is little sign of growth in consumers' spending. In the first quarter spending in volume terms fell. The

tial rise in profits and earnings per share. (While cautious about some of their conclusions, because of the problem of assessing psychological factors, the team is particularly confident about this part of the forecast, which has proved extremely accurate in the past.)

In the immediate future the team sees a strong recovery in output and spending later in the year, based on the assumption that the Chancellor will stoke the furnace more vigorously in the near future, with a reversal of the unemployment trend in the new year.

Other points in the forecast are:

- The retail trade figures confirm the flat level of spending and there can be little doubt that the growing uncertainty created by unemployment has led the public to a more cautious attitude towards spending.
- The Government still adheres to the view that spending and output will rise at a fairly substantial rate in the second half-year, as the Budget concession takes effect. The Treasury will complete its second set of forecasts for the year in the next few days and the Chancellor will then have an assessment of whether the earlier expectations are likely to be fulfilled.

The Sunday Telegraph Business Forecast Team does expect the recovery to reach the Chancellor's target unless additional measures are adopted. The rise in prices will continue to eat into incomes. In the

extent that official policy is successful in dampening down the rate of wage increase then in the short-run, at any rate, spending will be curbed.

In addition, the signs are that the rising trend in unemployment will continue.

It is for these reasons that the Team fully expects to see both an easing of the hire pur-

The reasons for this are two-fold. In the first place retail prices now show an increase of almost 10 p.c. on this time last year. Total wages and salaries, on the other hand, are up by about 11 p.c. The figure has been brought down by the continuing fall in the amount of overtime worked by the rise in unemployment. Thus purchasing power shows little increase.

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In addition, the signs are that the rising trend in unemployment will continue. It is for these reasons that the Team fully expects to see both an easing of the hire pur-

chase restrictions and a cut in purchase tax before long.

The public relations campaign in favour of joining the Common Market is a further reason to look for concessions at home.

Yet to one fold the authorities have done a great deal on the side of expansion. The money supply increased at an annual rate of 12 p.c. in the first quarter. This was largely influenced by the inflow of funds on the balance of payments.

In the second quarter, too, the rise has continued. Although the demand for bank advances remains sluggish, the Government's deficit shows a big increase. This has the effect of putting more money into play through Government spending than is withdrawn through taxation.

In addition, the inflow from abroad has continued, as can be seen from both the strong sterling exchange rate and the increases in the gold and foreign exchange reserves. The chances are, therefore, that money supply has continued to increase at a rate of 10 p.c. to 12 p.c.

The Team adheres to its forecasts, therefore, that an upturn is imminent. Consumers' spending is forecast to move ahead and the take-off is expected in the fourth quarter of 1971. The forecasts point to a particularly strong recovery in consumers' spending in 1972 with this in turn leading to a pick-up in investment later in the year.

Total output is now forecast to show a rise of 2½ p.c. in the second half 1971. After the fall in the first half the net result is that 1971 as a whole

Continued on P.25

# AUSTRALIAN ESTATES

## Sir Denys Lawson on a difficult year

Sir Denys Lawson, Bt., the Chairman, in the course of his remarks which have been circulated to shareholders for the Annual General Meeting due to be held in London on 6th July next, said:—

### Summary

Total revenue for the year declined from £2,063,067 in 1969 to £2,545,653 in 1970. This reduction was due mainly to the agency division whose results were the lowest for a decade. Agency figures were affected by the substantial fall in the price of wool.

Reduced results were also experienced by our own sheep division, because of the adverse seasonal conditions and lower wool prices; however, most of this reduction was offset by better results from our cattle division arising from higher prices for cattle. Slightly lower results were obtained from the sugar division.

Costs generally continued their upward trend and there were substantial increases in award wage scales. Depreciation and amortisation of fixed assets increased from £954,463 in 1969 to £936,972 in 1970. Australian taxation is reduced from £694,265 to £455,483 in spite of an increase in the Australian rate of income tax from 45% to 47½%.

The Board recommended a dividend of 8%, less income tax, on the ordinary and "A" ordinary shares, which is the same as last year, but is still twice covered by earnings; and this will require a total of £252,125. The total amount carried forward on Profit and Loss Account is £1,320,805, against £1,670,305 brought in.

### Sheep

On the New South Wales properties rainfall for the year was mostly above average while in Queensland the season was mostly well below average. An overall 85% lambing result was very satisfactory, and only 1% lower than in 1969.

The Australian sheep industry suffered economic pressures during the year owing mainly to lower wool prices and poor seasonal conditions. Despite the unfavourable conditions the sheep division was able to make a contribution to the Company's results due mainly to the sale of cattle from the New South Wales properties. The policy of introducing more cattle to the sheep properties is being continued in 1971 to assist the sheep division's earnings. A limited number of cattle can be helpful on some of our sheep stations in improving the coarser pastures for our sheep, but it is

top price realised by any selling stud at the 1971 Sydney Ram Sales.

### Cattle

Drought conditions continued at Chatsworth, where total rainfall for the year was only 5.89 inches following on similar conditions in the previous eight or nine years when the average annual rainfall has been only about seven inches. Granada received less than ten inches but was able to carry stock through the year. Elsewhere on the north Queensland and Northern Territory stations rainfalls were below average but conditions were reasonable throughout and on most of these properties cattle numbers increased.

Total brandings at 42,000 were 5,000 lower than in the previous year. Overall cattle numbers increased slightly to 159,000 head at the close of the year.

### Agency

The continuing drought conditions over most of Queensland, combined with the substantial fall in the price of wool, resulted in the agency section giving us the lowest return for a decade. Average price per lb. for our wool sales was about 55c, compared with 41c, the previous year. Fortunately the demand for beef was sustained, and although fewer numbers were available prices were higher. Most costs increased substantially during the year; for instance, Commonwealth Government charges for communications were increased in the vicinity of 20% and there were substantial increases in award wage scales.

### Wool Marketing

Japan was again the biggest buyer taking a total of 32.52% compared with 31.9% in the previous year. The United Kingdom was the second biggest individual importer with 9.23% and Italy third with 8.5% followed by France, West Germany and the United States of America.

The Australian Wool Marketing Corporation Pty. Ltd., which was formed to administer a wool marketing plan, operated from the beginning of the season in August, 1970. This plan eliminated the smaller lots of wool by combining them with similar wool belonging to other growers to make sale lots of four bales or more. Proceeds are pooled, and growers are paid the average price obtained for all wool similar to their own.

In November, the Commonwealth Government established the Australian Wool Commission which assumed the functions of the Marketing Corporation



Millungera bred Santa Gertrudis bull sold for \$9,000 at the Wainui Auction.

floor price and, to avoid further price falls, at times has purchased as much as 25% of the wool offered; though at recent sales this percentage has been very much less. The Commission is estimated to have spent \$55,000,000 in buying 570,000 bales up to the end of April.

### Sugar

Although restricted to 110% of each mill's "peak" total Australian production of 2.48 million tons 94 n.t. sugar in 1970 has been exceeded only once—in 1963. The high output resulted from a good season in almost every sugar district in Queensland, and had it not been necessary to keep within Australia's International Sugar Agreement quota, production would have been appreciably higher and would have established a new record.

At our own mills, we made 183,000 tons of sugar, of which Kalamia made 38,000 tons and Playstone 87,000 tons; output at the latter mill being mostly in the form of high test molasses, which was sold to Japan by the Australian Sugar Board. Cane was available at both our mills to make much more sugar, but large quantities had to be left unharvested because of the restriction on sugar production.

International Sugar Agreement quotas for the year were originally set at 90% of basic export tonnages, but in the latter part of the year shortfalls were allocated to countries able to take them up, with the result that Australia's final quota represented about 98% of the basic export tonnage. Australia's negotiated price quota of 355,000 tons under the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement was unchanged while Australia's export quota to the U.S.A. rose in 176,000 tons. The successful functioning of the International Sugar Agreement has been reflected in improved world sugar prices and stable market conditions. This Agreement comes up for review in 1971, after three years' operation. Australia sells some one million tons of sugar under this Agreement, including additional amounts to Great Britain.

If Australian sugar is not accommodated in an enlarged E.E.C., then the "displaced sugar" amounting in Australia's case to 355,000 tons, could seriously disturb the balance in the world sugar market, and affect the successful future operation of the I.S.A. This would also apply to some of the other countries, such as Fiji and Mauritius, which have the benefit of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement at the present time but also sell material quantities of sugar outside it under the International Sugar Agreement.

The U.S. Sugar Act, which regulates imports of sugar into the U.S.A., is due for renewal in 1971; Australia is trying to secure a larger quota under the new Act.

### Future Outlook

While the contribution of the rural sphere has tended to decline, this has been substantially offset by the continued strong expansion of the mineral sector which appears likely to continue. Rising production of oil and gas is also bring-

ing to help the economic life of the country; and will be an important factor in saving imports, as well as being, in the case of gas, particularly beneficial to Victoria. Overall, Australia's balance of payments continues to strengthen.

### Directors and Staff

We again wish to record our thanks to the staff for their efforts and dedication during a particularly difficult year; their response to the challenge of this past year has been most heartening. There could be no better tribute to the lead which is at all times given by our Australian Director and General Manager, Mr. G. H. Colman, and his departmental managers.

The comprehensive inspection of the Company's interests in Australia which I made early in 1970, together with the Hon. Lady Lawson, was referred to in last year's report. I made a further visit early in 1971 during which useful discussions were held with the General Manager and staff at Melbourne, Sydney and Brisbane.

Several of my colleagues also visited Australia and were able to see something of the Company's activities and to co-operate with the General Manager and senior officers. Early in 1971 Lord Rupert Nevill visited the two sugar mills, Ruby sheep stud, Portland wool store and some branches. Mr. Revell-Smith made an inspection of our properties and sugar mills late in 1970 and was accompanied by the Hon. C. R. Strutt on the Queensland part of his tour, when they also visited our important holding at Cresswell Downs in the Northern Territory.

### Current Year

Seasonal conditions of the Company's sheep properties in Queensland are generally satisfactory, but much will depend upon the outcome of the winter. The New South Wales properties are similarly placed.

On our cattle properties the year started badly with a Chato and Mount Howitt drought-stricken and other properties affected to varying degrees by the 1970 rainfall, which was below average. However, all stations received excellent rains in the February to April period.

All sugar areas have large cane crops, more than enough to fill Australia's International Sugar Agreement quota, and it appears that for the second year in succession some cane will be left unharvested. However, I.S.A. quotas are presently higher than last year, and if this level is maintained until the end of this year, Australian production will be above that of 1970. World sugar prices have kept up, but wages and other costs have increased sharply.

It is difficult, at this stage, to forecast the results for the current year. Whilst the demand for beef has been sustained and prices are attractive to producers, sugar results may be affected by current uncertainties, and the price of wool so far has shown only a small lift from its recent very low levels. Overall, it is unlikely that the results for 1971 will be better than those for 1970.

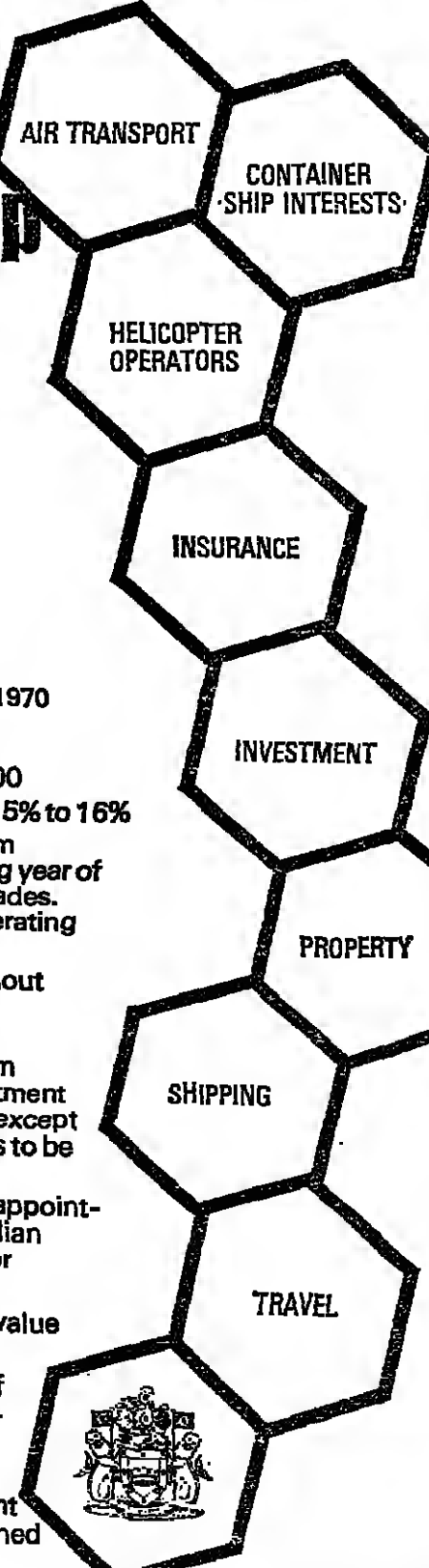
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# A powerful and expanding group of cognate interests

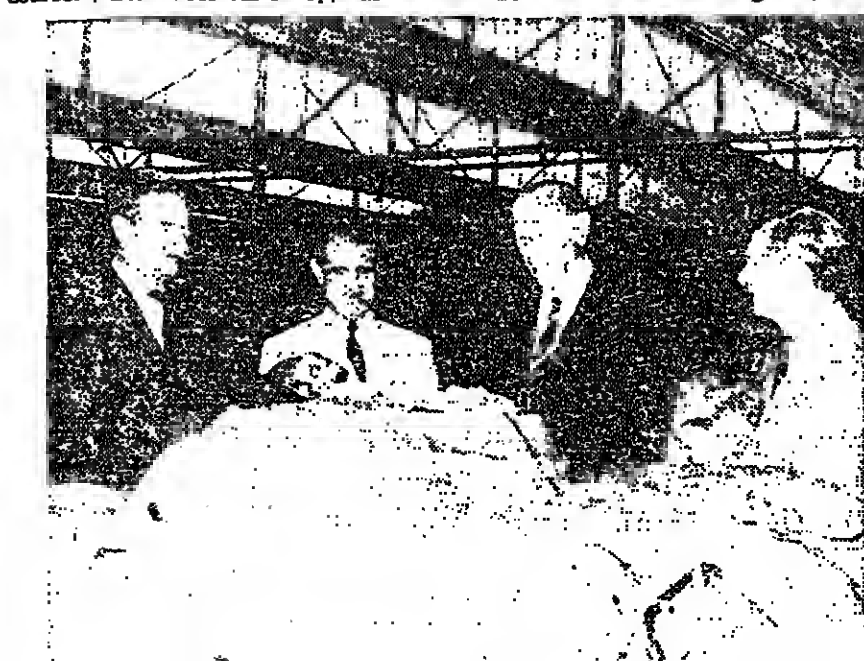


Sir W. Nicholas Cayzer Bt., reports on 1970

- Gross revenue £70,100,000
- Profit after taxation £4,305,000
- Ordinary dividend raised from 15% to 16%
- Profit from shipping down from £3,361,000 to £989,000 reflecting year of difficulty and frustration in liner trades. Increased rates of freight now operating may improve overall position.
- Profit from aviation (now without BUA) down from £1,866,000 to £579,000.
- Net investment income up from £2,428,000 to £2,794,000. Investment income met the cost of dividends except for £92,000, allowing other profits to be retained in the Company.
- Containerisation in spite of disappointments over initial stages of Australian service, still holds the best hope for the future in liner shipping.
- Portfolio investments Market value at 31st December £41,105,000.
- Properties Present book value of £8,627,000 considered substantially below market value.
- Prospects for 1971 in spite of continuing rise in costs, the present position is expected to be maintained at about the 1970 level.



For full copies of the Statement telephone 01-283 4343 (Ext. 239) or write to the Company at Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8BP.



At the Company's Melbourne Wool Store. From left to right: Mr. G. H. Colman, General Manager and Australian Director; Mr. H. R. McDonald, Chief Wool Valuer; Sir Denys Lawson, Bt., Chairman and Managing Director; Mr. G. C. Loxless, Manager, Victorian Agency.

always necessary to be ready to remove all such cattle at short notice if any dry or drought conditions begin to prevail. Orlambeyan and Ruby were, as usual, well represented at the Sydney Sheep Show and Ram Sales and, whilst neither gained top show awards, Orlambeyan achieved the excellent performance of selling one of its sale rams for \$5,000 to a South American buyer. This was the

and a number of additional duties, the principal of these being to operate a flexible reserve price scheme. Under this scheme the Commission with Government funds, purchased any lots which did not meet fair competition at auction. The Commission operated in a minor way for the remainder of the year. However, since January, 1971, the Commission has maintained virtually a



## Profits are going up already

Continued from P.24  
is still expected to show up gain in output over 1970. The output should reverse the rising tide of unemployment in the New Year and the forecast is for a continuing rise in output through 1972 resulting in a 4 p.c. improvement.

THERE is now mounting evidence to show that a growing number of companies at last succeeded in pushing up prices as fast as costs in the final part of 1970. Judged

representative of the cost/price pressures for all companies.

The table illustrates an improving trend in profits, though it is apparent that there is no likelihood of company income growing faster than the underlying inflation till the second half of 1971. This is why company investment spending is likely to remain depressed until well into 1972.

The profit improvement is expected to be stronger in 1972, with the rise in output and take-up of spare capacity

### COMPANY PROFITS

% change on previous year	1970 (1)	1970 (2)	1971 (1)	1971 (2)	1972 (1)	1972 (2)
Manufacturing Costs	7.0	7.4	7.8	6.5	3.0	4.2
Manufacturing Prices	5.8	7.5	8.3	6.4	3.6	3.7
Company Gross Income	5.3	5.5	4.6	7.2	7.0	7.1
Earnings per share	5	10	8	12	12	11

by the flow of company reports and dividend announcements in recent months, this trend has been maintained and the Forecasting Team's estimates show an increase in manufacturing industry's profit margins for first half 1971.

Costs and prices are not the sole ingredients of company income and a sizeable part comes from overseas profits and miscellaneous income such as rent, dividends and interest. It must also be kept in mind that manufacturing industry is only part of the total company sector, so that the cost and price estimates shown in the table for manufacturing industry are, not

helping to restore margins to more adequate levels.

The successive cuts in corporation tax have the effect of levering up the gross profit improvement to a more heartening rate of increase in earnings per share. The Team's estimates and forecasts indicate a 10 p.c. rise for 1971, and an 11 p.c. increase for 1972.

These estimates are for "real time" earnings, that is for the time periods in which the profits are actually earned. The figures only emerge as results after a sizeable delay, and the table shows a 10 p.c. increase for second half 1970, illustrating the better flow of company news now filtering through into accounts and reports.

## Brown & Son: 'ifs' in Aston Martin row

Continued from P.21

David Brown Junior, and generally referred to by his father as "Junior". The Brown family is as closely and fiercely knit together as a clan, and it is fair to say that Sir David, 67, has always taken a keen and detailed interest in all aspects of his son's life and exerted influence over it thereby. Quite recently the young Mr. David was understood to say that his father had insisted to him that he should get a haircut.

The conglomerate of engineering concerns over which Sir David presided, and is presumably to be his son's inheritance, was founded on a highly profitable gear-making plant which had concentrated to the production of Merlin engines for Spitfire fighters during the Battle of Britain. Then there was a shipbuilding interest, Thornycroft Vespers, doing very nicely, and then a tractors division and a resoundingly prestigious sports car firm, Aston Martin, neither of which was doing as well as everyone kept hoping they would.

By the mid-sixties it was clear something needed to be done. Sir David is a small, neat man with a warm, singularly beautiful smile. He is at once energetic, forceful, ruthless, shy, withdrawn, gregarious, shrewd, suggestible. His achievements in "Who's Who" make a curiously assorted list. The fact that his firm produced the first all-British tractor is recorded next to an item about a tribe of Canadian Indians creating him Chief Flying Sun. He is said to be attracted to new proposals or schemes, provided they have an element of novelty, rather in the way retired major generals are attracted by spiritualism.

Such a proposal was in effect put forward by circumstances themselves when his son, now promoted to run the tractors division, brought in Mr. Jack Thompson from Ford in an attempt to steer it from loss to profit. Thompson, a big, dark, swarthy man, of considerable personal force, was able to



Sir David Brown

demonstrate a brilliant success: after a year he emerged with a £1 million profit. The tractors board was thus easily persuaded to reinforce success by building new production plant, and Sir David was persuaded to agree.

It is uncertain at what stage his son began to feel concern that this might coincide with a fall-off in international demand for tractors (which later occurred). What seems certain is that he was not able to express it very effectively.

Young Mr. David's only well-advertised rebellion against his father came in his twenties (he is now in his early forties) when he quarrelled bitterly with him and banged all the doors shut on his way out of the Corporation to become a salesman with another firm. He is taller than his father, plump and cultured. He paints well and plays the Spanish guitar, eats out at Nicks Diner, the Brompton Grill, and Coq d'Or. Also, he is no fool and he saw clearly that the Corporation needed new management techniques at the centre if it was to do more than

merely tick over, or worse, run quietly down.

He succeeded in getting his father's agreement for indulgence?—to setting up a group to analyse the Corporation's operations. Unfortunately, it was seldom able to get the divisional statistics it needed to do the job, which left young Mr. David increasingly frustrated.

One widely-held view is that he could not get the figures because he could not in practice obtain his father's backing to get them. This is in line with what was seen of the father's attitude to the son. "Ah," Sir David was sometimes heard to say to board members or executives, when examining some new scheme, "Ah, now, if only Junior had explained this to me..." Sometimes Mr. Desmond Dennelly, the Labour M.P. who is one of his closest advisers, was known to go in and plead with him not to call his son Junior any more, and Sir David would remember not to, for a few days or so.

There is a story, which may be slightly garbled but still indicative, that when Sir David got his knighthood his son, with enormous relief, ordered the word Junior to be deleted from all his headed notepaper, only to see it restored at his father's insistence. This was the impression, then, of the son's position: he had a field-marshal's uniform and splendid medals; no baton.

Young Mr. David therefore called in a top management expert, Norcross's John Boex. The signs are that Sir David, faced with Mr. Boex's intense pale blue eyes and rapid bombardment of statistical expertise, did not know quite what to make of him but in any case did not take his son's protégé too seriously, which was a serious human misjudgment.

"Well, go to the bank and borrow it," he is said to have told Boex. Impatiently, when informed that at one stage another £5 million was needed.

The rest is history—how Boex at a board meeting in June last year pointed out that an even a 5 p.c. return on turnover the group should have made an extra £21 million profit in the past 10 years, that its borrowing from the banks was above the agreed limit, that it was trying to finance expansion on its overdraft instead of raising new long-term money. And how the banks and preference shareholders finally took alarm as borrowings increased—at one stage they were said to have been £1 million over the approved ceiling—and insisted on Boex taking over effective day to day management as the condition of their continued support.

None of this need mean that David Brown's is in very serious trouble, or trouble from which Boex's expected surgery on the tractors division cannot extricate it. None of it means that Sir David has been less than a very able man or his son less than alert.

Nethie suggests that the Corporation cannot be restored to prosperity as a going family concern.

Nevertheless, the story of the David Brown Corporation remains essentially a novelistic theme: a father's strong, sometimes possessive love for a son which led to a result he could never have foreseen; that at a critical moment in the family's affairs there was a lack of communication between them which fatally undermined any chance of early rescue.

The old Sir David worked at his headquarters at 96 Piccadilly last week, the young Mr. David mostly stayed in his own office, next to that of Boex, to whom he has formally handed over as chief executive, at Wokingham. The latter, in short, was being towed by the tugs. The young Mr. David's feelings are not known but must be mixed, and include at least a proportion of relief that the natural order of change in affairs has at last come about: Flying Sun, Settling Sun.

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# PROPERTY BONDS

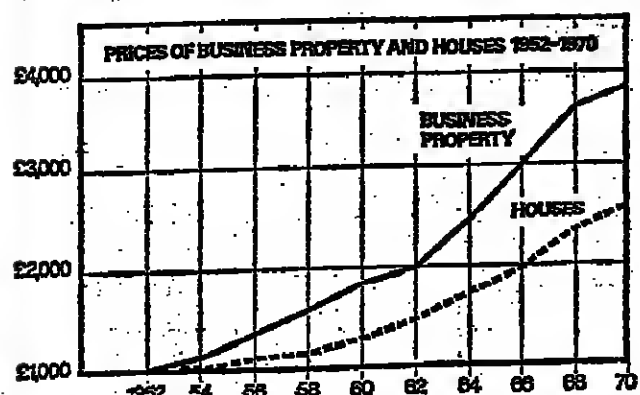
The Hambro Group offers you two distinct advantages

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2. Management by established experts

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3. Management by an outstandingly successful team, led by Mark Weinberg, with an advisory panel of property experts.
4. Increasing life assurance cover built in at no extra cost.
5. Valuable tax advantages.
6. A twice-yearly Cash Withdrawal Plan which enables you to draw 6% a year free of income tax.



**1 First-class business property**  
Everyone knows from their own experience that the prices of houses have risen dramatically over the years. The graph (especially commissioned by Hambro Life from the Economist Intelligence

Unit) shows how business property has risen in value even more dramatically over the last 18 years. Naturally, there can be no guarantee that business property prices will continue to rise in the future at the same rate as they have in the past;

Indeed, values could fall as well as rise. But the historical trend has been strongly upwards, and, in our opinion, a well-selected spread of business property is likely to prove a highly rewarding investment.

To combine the prospects of good capital growth with a secure and rising rental income, the policy of the Fund is to invest in first-rate office buildings, shops and industrial premises in the growth areas of the United Kingdom, let on long leases to good quality tenants with regular rent reviews. Initially, up to 20% may be invested in financing new buildings in partnership with established developers. To improve its yield and growth prospects, the Fund may, in proper circumstances, buy property subject to an existing mortgage or borrow against properties to purchase further buildings, provided total borrowing does not exceed 25%.

Rental and other income, after expenses, charges and tax, is automatically reinvested in the Fund to increase the value of your Bonds.

### 2 The security of Hambros

Hambro Life is a member of the Hambros Bank Group. This means that as well as enjoying the backing of one of the leading merchant bank groups in the world, Hambro Life will be able to invest the whole of its Fund in property. The Company has a standby credit with Hambros Bank—initially set at £1 million—which makes it unnecessary to maintain a margin of liquidity inside the Fund in present circumstances.

### 3 Management expertise

Hambro Life is managed by a team, led by Mark Weinberg, who have had outstanding experience in the field of property bonds. Their abilities

## 6% p.a. tax free

If you invest at least £1,000 you can take advantage of the 6% per annum Cash Withdrawal Plan.

Twice a year, 3% of your Units will automatically be cashed-in and you will be sent a cheque for the proceeds. This amount is free of income and capital gains tax. If you're a surtax

payer, you'll be liable for surtax solely on the profit element in the 6%.

Assuming the net rental income accumulated in the Fund is 3% per annum the value of your Bonds will still increase in value provided the capital growth of the investments in the Fund exceeds 23% per annum net.

vements include founding and building up one of the largest and most successful life assurance companies in the country.

A panel of experts with wide property experience has been set up to determine policy and to supervise the investment of the Fund. The members of the panel are: J. E. Cullis, Chartered Sur-

vivor; J. N. C. James of the Grosvenor Estate; and Geoffrey Morley, former investment manager of the Shell Pension Fund. Under the guidance of these experts, a full-time property investment manager, who is himself a Chartered Surveyor, will manage the Fund on a day-to-day basis.

A leading firm of Char-

tered Surveyors, Messrs. Jones, Lang, Wootton, will independently value the properties in the Fund at least once a year.

### 4 Increasing life assurance

Unlike any other property bond, Hambro Property Investment Bonds have a built-in life assurance benefit which actually increases with the value of the Bonds themselves. This means that the amount payable either to your family or your estate on your death is always in excess of the actual cash-in value of your Bonds.

### 5 Tax advantages

The rental and other income which is accumulated in the Fund for your benefit is subject to tax at only the reduced life assurance company rate of 37%. It is not treated as your income for tax purposes, so that you pay no income tax on it. There may be a liability to surtax when you take out the proceeds if you are then liable to surtax, but this amount is calculated on advantageous terms.

You are not liable to capital gains tax, and do not have the trouble of keeping records. The price of the Units is adjusted to allow for the Fund's own prospective liability, in current circumstances, it is intended to restrict this deduction to 20% of the capital growth.

### How can I watch the value of my Bonds?

The Hambro Property Investment Fund is split into Units and the value of the Fund is calculated twice a month. The resulting offered and bid prices are published in The Times, Financial Times and other leading national newspapers.

### How do I cash my Bonds?

You can cash-in your Bonds at any time by sending in a simple claim form, and will receive a cheque within a few days.

To ensure that Bondholders receive the maximum value when cashing-in their Bonds—even in the very unlikely circumstances when it may be necessary to sell properties to meet withdrawal—the Company considers it prudent to revalue the right to defer repayment in exceptional conditions for up to 6 months. This will not apply in the case of the death of a Bondholder.

### What are Hambro Life's charges?

The offered price of the Units takes into account an initial charge of 5% and a rounding-up charge on unit trust principles. In addition, Hambro Life receives an annual charge of 3% of the value of the Fund. This covers the cost of providing the life assurance benefit as well as the Company's expenses.

### How do I buy Hambro Property Investment Bonds?

Simply complete the application form and send it in with a cheque for the amount you wish to invest. Your Bonds will be sent to you within four weeks.

### To: Hambro Life Assurance Limited

6 Little Portland Street, London, W.1. 01-637 2781

I wish to invest £ (minimum £250) in Hambro Property Investment Bonds and enclose a cheque for this amount payable to Hambros Bank Limited.

Surname: Mr./Mrs./Miss \_\_\_\_\_

Full First Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth \_\_\_\_\_

Are you in good health and free from effects of any accident or illness? If not, please give or attach details.

Tick here for 6% Cash Withdrawal Plan (minimum investment £1,000) ☐

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ ST PB 2

\*Send in your application and cheque now to get the benefit of Units allocated at the current offered price of £1.01. Offer closes on Friday, 16th July, 1971.

The death benefit is a percentage of the cash-in value of your Bonds, depending on your age at death. Specimen examples are set out below (a full table appears in the Bond policy).

Age 30-250%  
Age 40-150%  
Age 50-100%  
Age 60-111%  
Age 70-104%

These benefits come into force only upon the acceptance of your application by the Company, which reserves the right to offer modified terms if you are not in good health or for any other reason. Commission of 4.5% will be paid on any application bearing the stamp of a bank, insurance broker, stockbroker, solicitor, accountant or estate agent. This advertisement is based on legal opinion regarding present law.



## MB Metal Box

Highlights from the Reports and Accounts of The Metal Box Company Limited for the financial year ended March 31, 1971, and from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. Alex W. Page.

### Sales in the year were £229 million

Home Sales at £148 million were 16.7% higher. Overseas Sales at £81 million were 21.4% higher.

### Surplus on trading was £20 million

After deduction of £2 million loan stock interest the profit increased by 12.6%, nearly all of which arose overseas.

### Dividend Increased

The Directors recommend a final dividend of 7% making a total of 12½% on the ordinary stock for the year compared with 11% paid last year.

### Capital Investment

Capital expenditure in the year at home and overseas exceeded £23 million.

### Exports

Exports during the year reached a record of £13 million—an increase of 24% on last year.

#### TEN YEAR GROWTH

Year to March	Sales in Millions	Profit before loan interest and taxes in Millions
1962	£ 98.4	£ 8.7
1963	£108.3	£ 9.0
1964	£116.6	£10.2
1965	£128.1	£12.3
1966	£141.4	£13.6
1967	£145.8	£14.2
1968	£160.5	£15.0
1969	£173.3	£16.0
1970	£194.0	£17.4
1971	£229.1	£20.4

### 1971 marks the 50th Anniversary of the Company.

The Annual General Meeting will be held at The Dorchester, Park Lane, London, W1, on Thursday, July 22, at 12.30 p.m. A copy of the full reports and accounts can be obtained from The Secretary, The Metal Box Company Limited, 37 Baker Street, London W1A 1AN.

## EUROPE'S TOP COMPANIES

# Now Bosch emerges from its shell

DONALD LAST investigates the German car components-to-TV, sets giant—a private company with a turnover larger than Thorn, Lucas and Smiths Industries combined.

MENTION the name of Bosch and most people, if they know the name at all, probably think of Porsches and sparking plugs. How many are aware that Bosch makes the Blaupunkt, or Blue Spot, car radios and television sets. Or Uher tape-recorders. Few British shoppers know its freezers and washing machines, and fewer still realise that Bosch owns Bauer cameras.

In part this ignorance can be ascribed to Bosch's relatively modest marketing effort in this country. But it isn't only that. Bosch is a private company controlled by a philanthropic trust, the Robert Bosch Foundation, and it doesn't like the limelight. No brash corporate images for Bosch. It's an Aquarian company: quiet, cool and thoughtful.

"We are powerful without being spectacular," is how one executive put it. Or as sales director Kurt Losten said, "We do not go for sales volume. We are primarily technical and product-oriented." Not that much is known about Bosch's true profits outside the narrow circle of the 100 or so top managers.

It is not just bone-headed line of secrecy for secrecy's sake that makes Bosch reticent about revealing too much. Continental companies typically slack away earnings into hidden reserves like a squirrel hides his nuts. Bosch is more reserved than most because that is the kind of company it is: "We don't have to show off to shareholders."

Bosch is the kind of company that is distinctly touchy when you mention market shares, and it hates the kind of rambling that describes it as the biggest sparking plug group in Europe or king of alternators.

If it is not, it would be nice to know who is, because there cannot be many who can match Bosch on automotive accessories. Robert Bosch's total group sales in 1970 were £650 million. Of this the traditional automotive side accounted for £345 million or just over half. Britain's Joseph Lucas's vehicle equipment sales were, by comparison, £221 million. On this rough count, because the Bosch car side contains non-automotive activities as well, Bosch is half as big again as Joseph Lucas. As we have already noted, however, that doesn't cover all of Bosch. To get some idea of the group's diversity you would have to throw in Smiths Industries (car radios and accessories) and a company like Thorn Electrical, with white goods and television and radio.

Lump Lucas, Smiths and Thorn together and their total sales of £568 million just

come within the range of Bosch's.

Perhaps if the British trio enjoyed the same trading background as Bosch, has had the good fortune to enjoy they might just about be equal. Last year Bosch increased its sales by 17 p.c. from £550 million in 1969, which itself was 26 p.c. up on 1968. And 1968 saw a 17 p.c. advance from £375 million in the recession year of 1967. So in three years Bosch has increased its sales by about 70 p.c.

It is easy to see why. Over the last three years, 1968/70 German vehicle output has risen 25.2 p.c., 16.0 p.c. and 6.6 p.c. In Britain, vehicle output was 14.9 p.c. higher in 1968 and then declined in the following two years by 1.9 p.c. and 5.9 p.c. Also there has been the general boom in German consumer spending, and thirdly, Bosch is busily expanding overseas. The group's exports and sales by foreign affiliates were just under 40 p.c. of the total last year.

The sales expansion has not brought much joy in the shape of profits. Disclosed net profits for 1970 were £5.6 million (by coincidence this is almost exactly the same as Joseph Lucas's net profits, which gives some idea of how untrue Bosch's profits are) but Bosch says that actual pre-tax operating profits were down 32 p.c. in 1970. This follows a small decline of 4 p.c. the previous year. The last full year, 1968, when earnings were very good indeed.

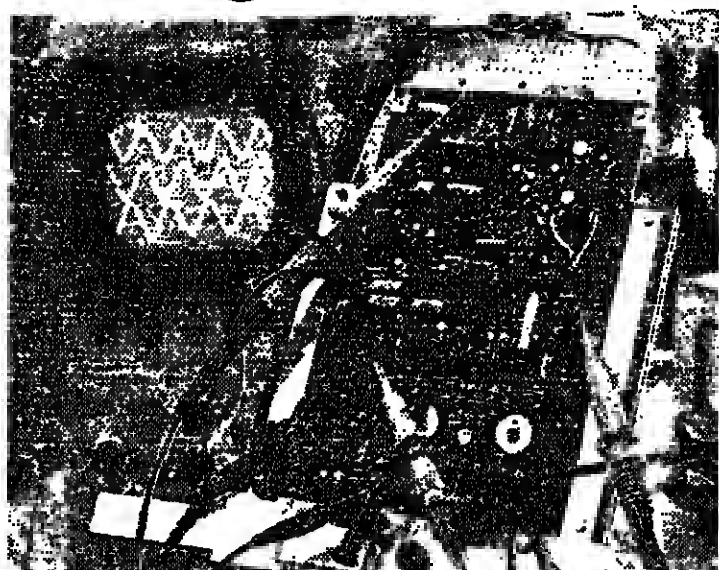
Bosch ascribes the erosion in profits to a general rise in wage and raw material costs and the deutchmark revaluation. This year the situation has got worse, especially on the wages front. They are having to absorb a 12 p.c. increase in wages and salaries agreed last autumn, a floating deutchmark and a noticeable calming down in the German boom. Sales in the first quarter were only 2 to 3 p.c. up on a year ago.

Superficially Bosch's rising sales and drooping profits does not betoken a "profit-oriented" company, but that impression would be unjust. Bosch keeps very tight control over the monthly progress of its far-flung empire, though from outside you wonder how. At first glance there appears to be no rhyme or reason to group structure: like Topsy it just seems to have grown.

The major company in the group is the parent company, Robert Bosch G.m.b.H., headquartered in Stuttgart, the founder company formed by old Robert Bosch who, after travelling to America, visiting Edison, set up his small workshop in Stuttgart for precision and electrical engineering, in 1886. The first Bosch magnet was produced a year later and after that there was a succession of car electrical components, Bosch was, and still is, the electrical heart of the German car industry.

The parent company, which accounts for over half the £650 million sales, includes not only the automotive side but also electric tools, capacitors, audio-visual aids and industrialised building, a very small but vigorously growing part of the group.

Then there are a series of subsidiary and associated companies, companies that were set up by Robert Bosch back in the 1920s to diversify the group. He began making refrigerators in 1935, Photokino, the Bauer camera company, was set up in 1935. Blaupunkt, the car radio outfit, and Fernsch, both set up in 1936. There was a pause in diversification from just before the war until



Checking the baseboard of a Bosch Jetronic unit, the company's electronic carburettor.

quite recently when the present chairman, Haas Merkle took over in 1958.

He started a fresh round of diversification and Bosch acquired interests in packaging machinery, numeric machine tools, and educational technology, for audio-visual equipment.

Finally as a third leg, there are numerous foreign subsidiaries, the major ones being in Brazil, France, Australia, India, Sweden, Spain and Switzerland. These foreign investments are taking the lion's share of Bosch's annual capital spending which in 1970 was running at DM 1 million for every dev of the year, equivalent in £45 million a year, or well over half Joseph Lucas's total capitalisation.

Control of this complex set-up is maintained through a central audit unit which draws up 1-year, 2-year and 5-year plans and every month executives in the various German product groups and subsidiaries gather together for a grand post-mortem on their sales, profits, inventories and liquidity.

The central financial monitoring unit does more than passively accept information fed in by the product divisions and subsidiaries of Bosch. No loans can be negotiated without its agreement, and local management are firmly told when they are straying from budgeted targets on profits, stocks and sales. The central unit tells them what they can spend and keeps them informed on sales projections.

Does it find its status as a private company leads to money starvation? Bosch claims it does not. They get all they need, they say, from depreciation and cash flow. The dividend to the Robert Bosch foundation, which has 66 p.c. of the equity, and the Bosch family which hold the rest, is a modest 7 p.c. on a capital of DM 300 million.

The nominal value of the shares the Bosch family transferred to the Foundation over the three years 1962-64 was £181 million; the nominal value of their present equity holding is just under £5 million. Its true worth is far higher.

There was no question of going public after Robert Bosch died in 1942. Bosch had Robert's twenty-five sons and daughters and his workers; not a co-operative but strongly paternalistic like present day Japanese management.

As long ago as 1921 he set up a trust company to safeguard the future of the company. The completion of the deal transferring the 86 p.c. tranche in 1964

fulfilled his last will and testament that Bosch should serve the public good. The money goes principally to public health and welfare.

Robert Bosch moulded the company and has left a deep imprint on its workings and philosophy in spite of the enormous transformation that has taken place in the group since the end of the war, for it is in the post-war period that its real growth has taken place. But the locale has played its part. The people of Baden-Württemberg were always reckoned the most industrious of the German tribes. "Work, work, build your house, and don't chase the girls," goes the Swabian ditty.

Bosch Gruppe is now working away at foreign expansion and the proportion of the company's overseas output now 10 p.c., is expected to rise fast in the years to come. It is building a sparking plug factory in Iran, and diesel engine plants in Turkey; an electric tool factory at Mulhausen, and in Taiwan, Beuer has just tied up with Japan's Sun Optical.

The traditional automotive side which was once 70 p.c. of total sales is expected to fall steadily over the next decade. Bosch is intent on diversification as a mainspring of growth, though not to the detriment of the automotive products.

"The car is a fossil," said one of its research executives. "There is enormous scope for putting in more electronic automotive controls." Its new Jetronic petrol injection system which is now being taken up and adopted by all the major European car firms is a case in point. The group foresees a rich field in electronic traffic control for car safety and it is working on electronic anti-skid devices, maintenance-free batteries and fuel cells for that elusive electric car—still waiting for a breakthrough.

Perhaps the greatest field for expansion, however, is in communications where Bosch laboratories are developing, for example, a system of "noiseless printing" using metallised paper and electrode printers. Compared with the car sector the scope in communications is enormous and in a couple of decades time Bosch may well find itself again inexorably in that direction. Its metallised printing system, for example can print the Bible in 44 seconds.

Bosch is slowly emerging from its shell. Whether we go into the Common Market or not, Bosch is going to be a tough competitor.

## The British Printing Corporation Limited

Extracts from the Report and Accounts for 1970 and the Annual Review.

Sales for 1970 are £76 million. The loss after tax credits and outside interests is £1.4 million which is reduced to £577,000 after exceptional items. There is no Ordinary Dividend.

I am anxious to assure that this loss which was made as a result of the failure in the Publishing Division does not obscure the satisfactory profits in the Printing and Packaging Divisions, which were achieved despite difficult trading conditions during a period of rapidly rising costs.

Your Board, in addition to taking steps to re-establish profits has given attention to the maintenance of liquid resources. This has been successful in spite of the postal strike early in 1971. The additional support by our bankers during this period, and the constructive attitudes of our institutional lenders must be warmly acknowledged.

Your Board is directing its energies in 1971 to reduction and elimination of unprofitable and risk areas, to strengthening management, to tightening financial control and to achieving further economies. All in all it is too early to say what the results will be in 1971, and when ordinary dividends can be resumed, particularly as BPC is suffering in common with the rest of industry from rising costs and a subdued economy. I believe that the drastic steps taken to reorganise BPC will result in a stronger Corporation within the next 12 months.

Copies of the Report can be obtained from the Secretary at Print House, 44 Great Queen Street, London, WC2B 6AS. Tel: 01-240 3411



## Readicut

Frank Newhouse, Chairman, states:

- The Group profit of £2,517,725, before taxation, shows an increase of £110,408 over the profit of £2,407,317 earned in 1969/70, in spite of a substantial loss of mail order business during the postal disputes in this country and abroad, and adverse trading conditions encountered by all suppliers to the Motor Industry.
- This is the TENTH SUCCESSIVE YEAR in which the Group profit has been increased.
- Total Ordinary Dividends for the year are 27%, compared with 24% last year, and the increased dividend is still covered more than twice by net earnings.
- Sales and profits in the North American market have increased for the THIRTEENTH SUCCESSIVE YEAR, and new records of sales and profits were established in Germany.
- Earnings per share are increased by 10.7%.
- Mail Order sales in the U.K. were at a new record level, for the EIGHTH SUCCESSIVE YEAR.

Copies of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from the Secretary, Harbury, Wakefield, Yorkshire.

#### SUMMARY OF GROUP RESULTS

	1970/71	1969/70
Sales	£ 23,005,175	£ 21,048,267
Profit before Taxation	2,517,725	2,407,317
Taxation	1,087,010	1,110,892
Profit after Taxation	1,430,715	1,296,425
Dividends for Ordinary Shareholders	646,811	574,945

Readicut International Limited

## Wheatsheaf reports improved profits in difficult year

The Annual General Meeting of Wheatsheaf Distribution & Trading Limited will be held on 22nd July, 1971. The following are extracts from the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. S. H. W. Pumphrey, O.B.E., T.D., circulated to shareholders.

Results The results for the 52 weeks ended 27th February, 1971 show final profits in excess of those forecasted at the half year. Profit before taxation of £1,217,000 shows an increase of just over 7% compared with £1,134,000 last year. The Directors, therefore, recommend that the final dividend should be raised one point to 9%.

General Survey Delivered Trade. Last year I mentioned that we were preparing to centralise at least half of our South Coast trade at Hastings and that the warehouse at Newport (Mon.) had already been occupied. In such major changes it takes time to work up a reasonable degree of efficiency and I am happy to say that this has now been substantially achieved.

Trademarks. During this year, we have opened four new Trademarks, totalling about 135,000 sq. ft. and a further ten have been or are in process of being built, replaced or extended.

Retail. Evidence continues to show that retail evolution is growing apace and because of this, we have accelerated the closure of several of our smaller shops.

Future Distribution Policy. The full range of retail distribution extends from the small, highly personalised shop, in the main serviced by Cash-and-Carries, through to the larger Voluntary Group shop serviced by wholesalers and lastly to the largest of supermarkets operated by multiples and co-operatives. Within a short

period there will be added an entirely new concept of store, in our case called Carrefour.

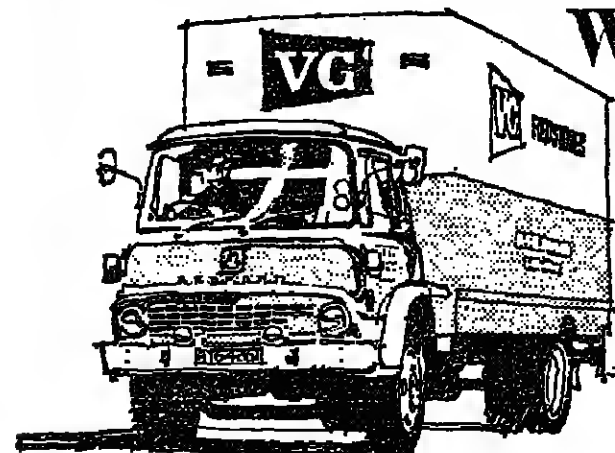
Wheatsheaf policy is to back both ends of the retail spectrum. On the one hand there are the Voluntary Group shops which generally have better growth prospects than seemed possible a few years ago and, on the other, the large efficient discount stores. Both are complementary.

Carrefour I have to report only slow progress here. However, we have one site with planning approval where we can open a Carrefour in 1973. We have negotiated for a further seven sites and we hope that a number will receive planning approval.

Prospects The burdens of inflationary costs continue but we have taken such steps as we can to contain them. The halving of S.E.T. only goes a short way to meet the wage increase granted recently by our National Joint Industrial Council. Nevertheless, by being extremely competitive and more efficient, profits should show a fair increase in the coming year.

In this connection, your Directors prefer to take the long term view and, in spite of planning delays, they reaffirm their belief that there is a great future for the three main "legs" of our business, namely, Wholesale Trade, Trademarks and Carrefour and that it is in the best interests of your Company to concentrate on these three aspects.

Board Changes Last year I expressed my intention to relinquish the Chair this July; however I am very pleased to say that the Directors have asked me to continue as a Non-Executive Director. Mr. H. C. B. Berens, M.C., will be elected to the Chair shortly after the Annual General Meeting.



**Wheatsheaf Distribution & Trading Limited**

**9% p.a.**

**WITH SAFETY**

Withdrawal notice 11 months (100% withdrawal on demand)

Interest can be paid without deduction of tax

Minimum initial deposit £100

Supported by paid up Capital and Reserves of the Group of over £11,000,000 (the Company has over £2,000,000)

**HODGE GROUP**

Send for particulars

The Hodge Group Limited

Deposit Dept., 37, Julian S. Hodge Building, Newport Road, Cardiff.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

## Bank of Ireland Group

### Consolidated Profit and Loss Account for the fifteen months ended 31st March 1971

The Consolidated Profit of the Group is £2,106,885. The Court of Directors recommend a Final Dividend of 8½% less income tax which, with the Interim Dividends of 4% paid on 29th December 1970 and 5% paid on 31st March 1971, makes a total of 17½% for the period of 15 months (a rate of dividend equivalent to the 14% paid in respect of the year 1969).

#### Consolidated Balance Sheet Extracts

	31/3/1971	31/12/1969
Capital Stock Issued	£ 11,235,608	£ 11,070,138
Published Reserves:		
Capital (including Stock Premium Account £2,573,000)	4,190,000	3,942,000
Revenue	5,618,000	5,534,000
Loan Stocks	7,200,000	7,200,000
Deposit, Current and other Accounts	517,979,000	427,589,000
Cash, Money at Call and Short Notice	108,316,000	89,265,000
Investments	76,404,000	84,958,000
Exchequer Bills and Exchequer Notes	54,249,000	44,783,000
Advances	287,490,000	230,387,000
Premises	14,710,000	14,059,000
Balance Sheet Totals	581,068,000	489,907,000



## £ £ FINANCE FOR WOMEN £ £

## Girls not gunning for seats on the board

WOMEN may be advancing on the very doors of the City's Stock and Baltic Exchanges, but a recent survey of girls embarking on an office career showed that a good half of them had no desire whatsoever for an executive job. It could be that they have got a point.

For while executive unemployment makes gloomy headlines the demand for office staff continues to boom. While total unemployment heads towards a million there are still eight jobs for every secretary in London. They are keeping well up, too, on the dizzying wage spiral. Wage increases here averaged around 12 p.c. in the past year according to Bernard Marks, Chairman of the Alfred Marks Bureau.

The employment agency industry—it must be said—must be one of the few in Britain to be feeling optimistic about this year's trading results. They faced their own special problems—and serious ones—at the beginning of the year with the postal strike.

According to Bernard Marks this knocked some 40 p.c. off business at its height and continued to exert an influence until now. Now, however, things are picking up again and Mrs. Margery Hurst, boss of Brook Street, the largest bureau, has found business during the last three months "a little bit up on last year."

Other bureaux agree with her. "There has naturally been a fall in demand for office staff this year," comments Ben Phillips, managing director of the Conduit Bureau, "but this is irrelevant to us since we still have not got anything like as much staff as we need."

The bureaux are eager promoters of office rationalisation not from altruistic concern for the efficiency of British industry but because they are keen for firms to make regular use of the bureau teams of temporary staff to cope with short term fluctuations in the office work load.

Another reason is that anything that makes office work more attractive to girls is in the interest of the bureaux. Secretaries may not be gunning for a seat on the Board but the boredom and frustration of under-employment is a major cause for complaint, Bernard Marks says.

This has tended to improve a little with girls presumably subdued by news of other people's unemployment problems. But normally 19 months is the average spent by a girl in one job, while the more under-twenty only tolerate an average eight months in one job.

Job satisfaction and a good boss are far more important factors in enticing a girl to an office and keeping her there than the sordid question of money. Margery Hurst finds that most girls are reasonably satisfied with rates of pay which

## WOMEN ABOUT THE CITY—33



MRS. FELICITY BRODIE, from Kensington, is personal assistant to the Managing Director of Target Unit Trust Group. Aged 23, she speaks French and Italian and was educated at Benenden School.

currently average around £24 a week in Central London for experienced staff.

Demand for staff in the City is increasing more rapidly than average at the moment, according to Bernard Marks. What is more, one of his surveys shows that girls judge the least appealing bosses of the lot to be stockbrokers and accountants.

## In Dublin's fair city the office blocks are so pretty

WITH nearly half the year now gone, Ireland's property developers are well on target in providing half-a-million square feet of office space in Dublin in 1971—almost doubling the previous highest figure. And around one million square feet of new office space due on the letting market next year, the boom shows no sign of easing.

A struggling infant 10 years ago, office development in the capital is now more than a healthy teenager. Earlier developers were given a real boost by the willingness of Government departments to take as much new office space as was built but with this appetite almost sated they have had to look elsewhere for clients and are finding them among the major financial groups—banks, insurance companies and so on—and some of the bigger commercial firms.

Recently too, the city's rapid development has seen a larger British developer such as Star Holdings, M.E.P.C., David Lewis, Harry Hyams and Ronnie Lyon, and it seems certain that British investment in Dublin's property future will play an increasing role.

Like Loodoo's boom during the early 'Sixties, Dublin's chinking face has come quickly. Ten years ago, a mere 40,000 square feet of new office space was provided in the city; three years later, that figure had jumped to a quarter of a million and while there was a setback in 1966 and 1967, the last three years have seen the space-grab climb swiftly once more as new buildings sprout from the capital's Georgian skyline.

That same skyline, however, has development has some of the new office space has been provided in areas which are traditionally Georgian, such as the south-side St. Stephen's Green, Ballsbridge (where the Horse Show takes place each year) and the mile-long area in between, so area which besides biding much of the city's larger commercial groups, also is predominantly Georgian.

Preservationists have not taken kindly to the demolition of period houses in St. Stephen's Green, Fitzwilliam Street and Home Street and developers are now fighting shy of these areas. Space for development, too, is at a premium; letting clients, it seems, are unwilling to leave the prestigious south-side location for poorer or north-side offices and developers are facing escalating land prices.

Although Dublin can't hope to compete with the £10-a-square-foot rental sought for comparable properties in Loodoo, rentals too, have been climbing.

Three years ago, most rentals were still below £1 a square foot; late last year, however, the £2 barrier was broken and recent developments have been making up to £3 and more for select floor space.

One factor which has emerged as developers become more sophisticated in their selling approach is the demand for single-tenant smaller-unit developments up to 20,000-30,000 square feet.

While demand for all new office space is high and looks like staying that way for some time, there is a growing demand for more small units from existing tenants who now take up almost 10 million square feet of on-of-date office space scattered around the city. To meet this, developers lately have been building smaller blocks but at the present supply rate, it will be a long time before this specific demand is satisfied.

But how long will it last? Several developers have already said that by next year or the year after, there won't be enough clients to go round the two and a half million feet which will be on the market by the end of 1973. But half a million feet of that has been pre-let and the signs are still that space demand is high—and should stay that way.

Others see in the growing interest of British developers in Dublin evidence that more sophisticated and experienced overseas investors have a little more faith in the Irish office block market. With an enormous amount of obsolete space to be replaced by new buildings, the future looks bright for the developer who is willing to take the risk.

Biggest problem now facing developers is finding the right site. For the moment, most of the best locations and the south side look used up and speculative eyes are being cast on the undeveloped north side, across the River Liffey which splits the city down the middle.

Already, plans have been announced for an ambitious restructuring of a large part of the north-side quays near O'Connell Bridge. O'Connell Street itself—the postal heart of the capital—already has a Roomie Lyon-scheduled 45,000 square foot office block on the cards, while Star (Great Britain) will finish a 40,000 block in the same street by 1975. And just off the street, Roche/Star and Watney Mann have a planned 100,000 square foot development in the pipeline, while recently another avenue has opened up with the projected sale of one of Dublin's oldest cinemas on O'Connell Street, the Metropole, which would yield a possible 25,000 square foot block.

And that isn't all on the north-side; development fingers have been pushed out to Phibsboro, two miles from the city centre, and there are still secret developments planned for other areas across the river. So far, however, the pace of building is slow as developers watch and wait.

Many are casting covetous eyes on the north quays, which run from the heart of Dublin to the Phoenix Park, two miles out and the largest public park in Europe.

So far, this section of the quays is completely undeveloped, with not one new building of note over the past 20 years; it offers, on demolition, a fast exit from the choked traffic arteries of the centre city, ample car-

parking and the chance of high-rise buildings—every developer's dream.

High-rise blocks, in fact, have caused controversy and something of a split between developers and planners. While the planners permitted the 17-storey 58,000 square foot Liberty Hall to be built almost beside one of Dublin's loveliest period buildings—Gandon's Customs House further down the river—and also the 60,000 square foot O'Connell Bridge House just across the Liffey, they have apparently said no to all further high-rise buildings. Although a 2-5-to-1 plot

ratio covers the area containing the two buildings, both jumped far past it; Liberty Hall is almost 7-to-1, while O'Connell Bridge House is over 4-to-1.

Dublin's planners are known to be under severe pressure from developers who seek a more flexible use of the plot ratio—low by most other capital city standards. Higher ratios of up to 5-to-1 would, they say, make their task not alone more profitable but a lot easier.

On the face of it, the developers seem to have a case, certainly on the north side of the river and it seems likely that within five years or so, when the current development plan for the area is due to expire, higher buildings (and more of them) will be seen along the Liffey.

If the planning laws are changed—and it looks as though they will be at some stage—then a new and almost virgin territory will be open for developers. If that happens, there seems no reason why the current boom shouldn't keep up its present pace; and no reason too, why British developers should not continue to seek in Ireland the outlets now slowly closing for them elsewhere.

By NIALL FALLON

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PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY

Name

Address

Date of Birth

Minimum Investment £250

## A substitute for travellers' cheques?

Q—I understand that I can now use my Barclaycard under the Eurocheque scheme to cash cheques on my current account when travelling abroad. Does this mean that I need not buy travellers' cheques for future Continental holidays?

A—If you are a Barclays Bank customer you can use your Barclaycard as a cheque guarantee card at banks in the 25 European countries participating in the Eurocheque scheme. So when you next leave the U.K., you need only take with you sufficient cash for immediate requirements plus your card and cheque book. Under the Eurocheque scheme you may draw up to £50 cash at a time, but you will find that in most countries you will have to pay small currency exchange charges on each transaction. The French Republic is an exception, as no charge is made there.

Barclaycard holders who keep their current accounts with other U.K. banks cannot use their cards in Europe in order to obtain cash through the Eurocheque arrangements, although the cards can be used for purchase of goods and services the usual way. Instead they can apply for the appropriate cheque guarantee cards from

their own banks, use travellers' cheques, or get their banks to arrange open credits for them with corresponding banks in the resorts they are to visit.

Q—I was horrified the other day to hear Mr. Stanley Morton, of the Abbey National, suggesting that mortgage interest rates might actually go higher. I thought the building societies had money pouring in and therefore had no need to push up their loan rates.

A—This is a classic example of an out-of-context quotation. Mr. Morton's "warning" was taken from a reasoned article in *Building Society Affairs* which dealt primarily with the Common Market. He was looking to the future and the possibility that the banks—potentially very big competitors—will increase their deposit interest rates to attract funds from other savings institutions. This would tend to push all interest rates up.

It is true that money is pouring into the building societies. But this means they can lend more. The building societies seem certain to exceed last year's record level of £2,000 million and inflation could push this figure still further. The steady inflow of savings has produced a stability

unknown in the mortgage market for some years. There is now little difficulty in raising the cash to buy a house.

If the societies were to reduce the mortgage rate, they would have to cut the investor's rate, too. This would, inevitably, mean cutting the amount of cash available for house buyers. Why, say the societies, jeopardise the house building programme, or the hopes of young house buyers by succumbing to pressure to reduce an already cheap form of borrowing?

They have a point. Most societies charge 8½ p.c. which, after income tax relief or option subsidy, falls to 6 p.c.—even if you have unearned income or pay surtax.

Critics argue that the societies have sufficient "liquid" funds—well above the statutory minimum—which could be converted into home loans if the savings inflow were adversely affected by a reduction in interest rates. But on past experience house buyers have good reason to accept the status quo. The ready supply of funds means the societies can lend more freely on older "character" houses, on flats, and other propositions which lose favour when mortgage funds are tight.

## Selection Trust Limited

International Mining Finance and Exploration

Results for the year ended 31 March 1971

	1971	1970
Revenue, less expenses	7,782,000	7,279,000
Profit after tax	8,880,000	8,285,000
Dividends	3,664,000	3,285,000
Net Assets	120,641,000	148,993,000

Interim Dividend 6½p (1970, 6½p)

Final Dividend recommended 11½p (1970, 10½p)

The Company's principal interests are its holdings in American Mineral Claims, Inc., Tumbler Corporation Limited, Consolidated African Selection Trust Limited, Western Mining Corporation Limited, and the Mount Newman Iron Ore Project.

The following tabulations show the division at 31 March 1971 of the Company's net assets at valuation, and the sources of its income, when analysed by reference to commodities and geographical locations. The analyses have been traced through the investments concerned to take account of the indirect interests as well as direct interests; they are therefore necessarily only approximate.

	North America	South America	UK and elsewhere	Total
Analysis of Assets—%				
Iron	32	1	1	33
Copper	10	6	1	17
Lead/Zinc	2	3	1	6
Nickel	14	1	2	17
Diamonds	—	—	—	—
Gold	—	—	—	—
Silver	2	7	—	9
Total	44	29	6	79

	North America	South America	UK and elsewhere	Total
Analysis of Income—%				
Iron	13	1	1	15
Copper	1	17	2	20
Lead/Zinc	1	9	1	11
Nickel	9	1	2	12
Diamonds	—	—	—	—
Gold	—	—	—	—
Silver	6	1	—	7
Profit Realisation	13	17	26	56
Total	44	29	6	79

Solest Exploration Limited  
In October 1970 the decision was reached to proceed with mining of the Leighton 3 orebody, in the Spargoville area in Western Australia. This orebody is at present estimated to contain 718,000 tons of ore after mining recovery and dilution, averaging 2.47% nickel and 0.23%

copper. Production is scheduled to commence in January, 1973.

Plans have also been made to mine the Leighton 2 orebody estimated to contain 120,000 tons of recoverable diluted ore, averaging 2.23% nickel and 0.18% copper. Production is timed to begin in mid-1972.

These mining operations will, it is estimated, involve capital expenditure equivalent to some £3 million and produce a satisfactory financial surplus. The developments will also be the most economical and effective method of exploring for any extension or repetition of the mineralisation.

Exploration of the considerable area showing favourable geological conditions within the Spargoville and Yilgarn tenements is continuing.

South Bay Mines Limited  
The construction work at the South Bay copper-zinc-silver mine in north-western Ontario in Canada was successfully completed ahead of schedule, the total capital cost of bringing the mine into production being the equivalent of some £3.5 million. Full-scale mining and milling operations were started early in May at a rate of 500 tons of ore per day.

Underground development continues on schedule and this work, together with detailed underground diamond drilling, has confirmed and extended the original ore reserve above the 300 foot level. Underground drilling below the 300 foot level has intersected new ore shoots but as yet insufficient drilling has been completed for this ore to be included in the fully proved reserves. However, at this point sufficient ore has been indicated to support operations for five years at the present rate of mining.

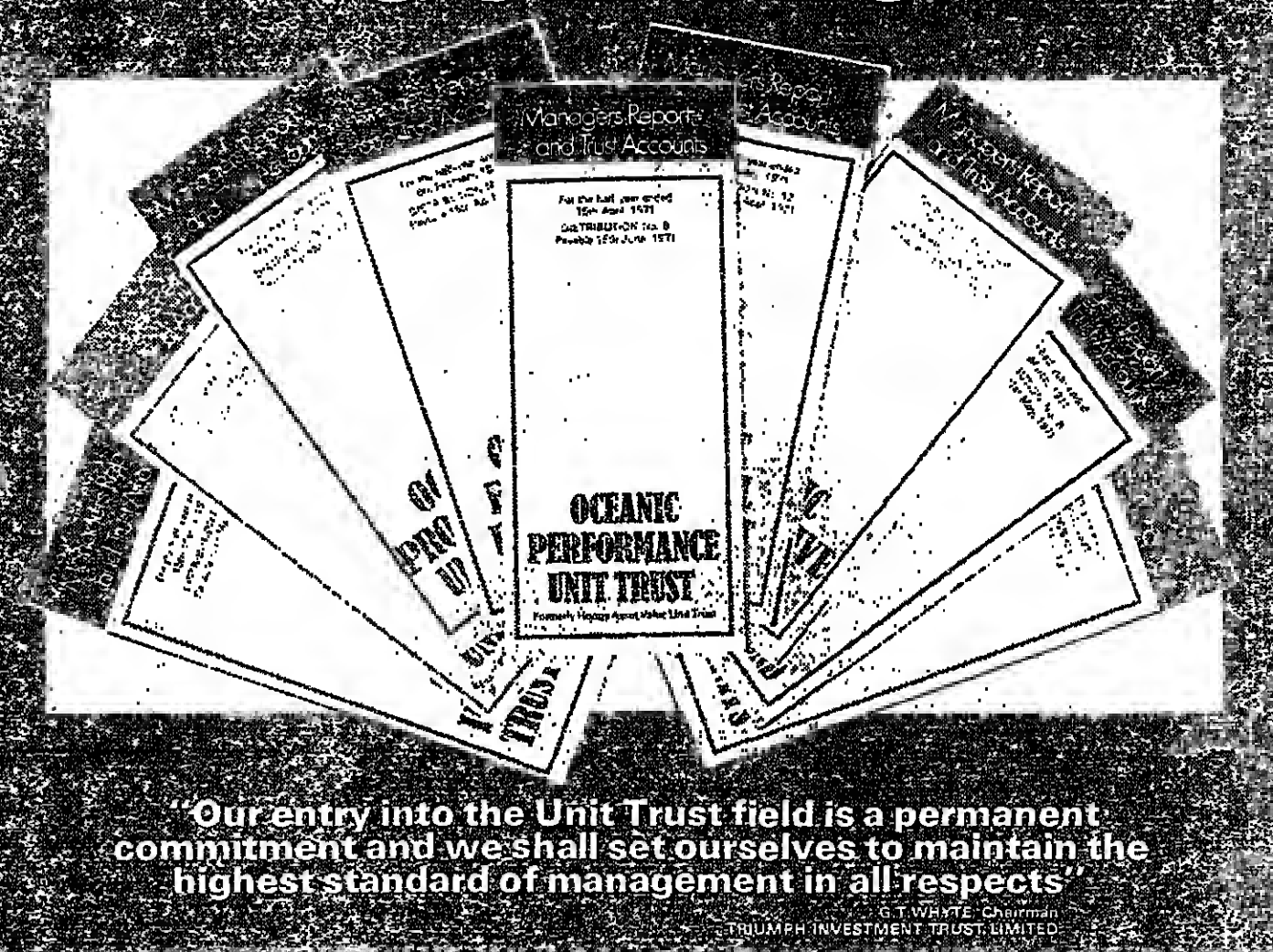
Exploration  
In addition to the investigations being carried out in the areas held by South Bay Mines and Solest Exploration active exploration was continued in Australia, North America and Africa and, on a small scale, in the United Kingdom. Consolidated African Selection Trust Limited has the right to a 40% participation in all exploration ventures, except those for diamonds when its entitlement is 60%.

In our Agnew area some 250 miles north of Kalgoorlie in Western Australia a preliminary survey by percussion drilling has indicated a significant occurrence of nickeliferous sulphides. Holes inclined at 80° to a vertical depth of 200 feet have outlined an apparently continuous zone of disseminated nickel sulphides, over a strike length of at least 600 feet. So far sufficient holes for estimating the width of the zone have been drilled on only one section. The mineralisation on this section has a true width of at least 250 feet. Assays indicate an average grade for the whole zone tested of between 1% and 2% nickel.

Diamond drilling is being carried out to verify and expand upon the information obtained to date.

The foregoing is based on the Annual Report for the year ended 31 March 1971, copies of which may be obtained from the Company's Registrars, Hill Samuel & Co. Ltd., 6, Greencoat Place, London, S.W.1.

## OCEANIC



## 1. A Message to All Existing Oceanic Unit Holders

TRIUMPH Investment Trust Ltd. has now acquired the companies which are responsible for management of the nine unit trusts of the Oceanic Group.

But let it be made quite clear. This change of ownership in no way affects the units you hold. You have your money in the same units which you held before the acquisition by Triumph. There is no change in their description, number, or the funds of which they are part.

Triumph have retained the services of the investment Managers who played a substantial role in the re-organization of the funds last year. Thus, the extensive research built up by them over many months will continue to be available to you.

Triumph do not expect to make any major changes in the policy or direction of your trusts which are now beginning to meet with success.

With the additional strength of Triumph's own investment management team, your Managers are now even better placed to provide the management which will, over the years, prove beneficial and profitable to existing and future unit holders and bring added performance to the funds which you have entrusted to them.

If you are in any doubt about your investment, please telephone either Investment Manager Mr. Leonard Lee on 638 9094 or Director Mr. Philip Saul on 638 1777, and they will be available to help you.

## 2. An Offer to All to Join Oceanic's Leading Fund

AS THEIR first offer and to mark the change of ownership, the Managers invite you to subscribe for units in the Oceanic Performance Unit Trust.

This has been a particularly successful Trust. Since the trust was launched during September, 1966, the offered price has risen by 52% and is showing the largest percentage gain so far this year.

The Performance Trust offers an opportunity to invest in an active fund dealing in special situations, and the record of the trust, over the past year, demonstrates the quality of the investment expertise which will be managing your money.

In any free market there are always dealing opportunities and the Investment Managers are well placed to act quickly for you in these circumstances.

Remember, the price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

The Managers are confident that this Trust will achieve exceptional growth over the years. You should therefore regard your investment as a long term one.

Now is your opportunity to join Triumph as they enter the unit trust field together with the proven management of the Oceanic Group. At the close of business on Thursday, 1st July, 1971 the offer price of Performance units was 38.0p giving an estimated gross commencing yield of 4.34%. However, the price at which units will be allocated to you will be the offer price ruling on the day on which your application is received by the Managers.

## GENERAL INFORMATION

To buy units: Complete the application form and send it to the address shown on the form. A Contract Note will be forwarded to you by return of post, the number of units purchased and exactly what you owe. A management charge of 1% is included in the offer price of the units. A half yearly charge of 1% of the value of the fund is deducted from the fund's income in most administration expenses. Normal commission of 1% is paid to agents.

To sell: Merely sign the back of your certificate indicating the number of units you wish to sell, and return it to the managers. You will be paid the bid price ruling when your instructions are received. You may keep a regular check on the price of your units by consulting the financial pages of national newspapers.

Income: The first distribution to purchasers under this offer will be made on 15th December, 1971. Thereafter distributions are paid twice yearly—15th June and 15th December. Dividends: All securities purchased on behalf of unit holders are held by Lloyd's Bank Limited, Managers Second Oceanic Unit Trust Managers Ltd, 11, Capital Court, London, EC2R 7LD. Tel: 01-533 9094.

Directors: G. T. Whyte, B.Sc., (Chairman); L. J. Richardson, M.A.; P.B. Saul, M.A.; R. L. Owen, A.C.A. The units are a "Wider Range Investment" under the Trustee Investment Act 1961. The Trust is authorised by the Board of Trade. Members of the Association of Unit Trust Managers.

## The Oceanic Performance Unit Trust: Application for Units

To: Second Oceanic Unit Trust Managers Limited, 11 Copthall Court, London EC2R 7LD

I wish to buy  Oceanic Performance units:

(Minimum 500 units, then in multiples of 100)

UNITS WILL BE ISSUED AT THE PRICE RULING ON RECEIPT OF THIS APPLICATION. DO NOT send any money immediately. A contract note will be sent to you showing exactly what you owe.

## Block Certificates, please

For names Mr/Mrs/Miss

Surname

Address

Postal Code (if any)

I declare that I am over 18 years of age and am not resident outside the U.K. or the other Scheduled Territories and I am not acquiring the Units as the nominee of any person resident outside those Territories. (If you are unable to make this declaration you should apply through a bank or stockbroker.)

Signature (1)

## For Joint Holders: Second Holder

For names Mr/Mrs/Miss

Surname

Address

Postal Code (if any)

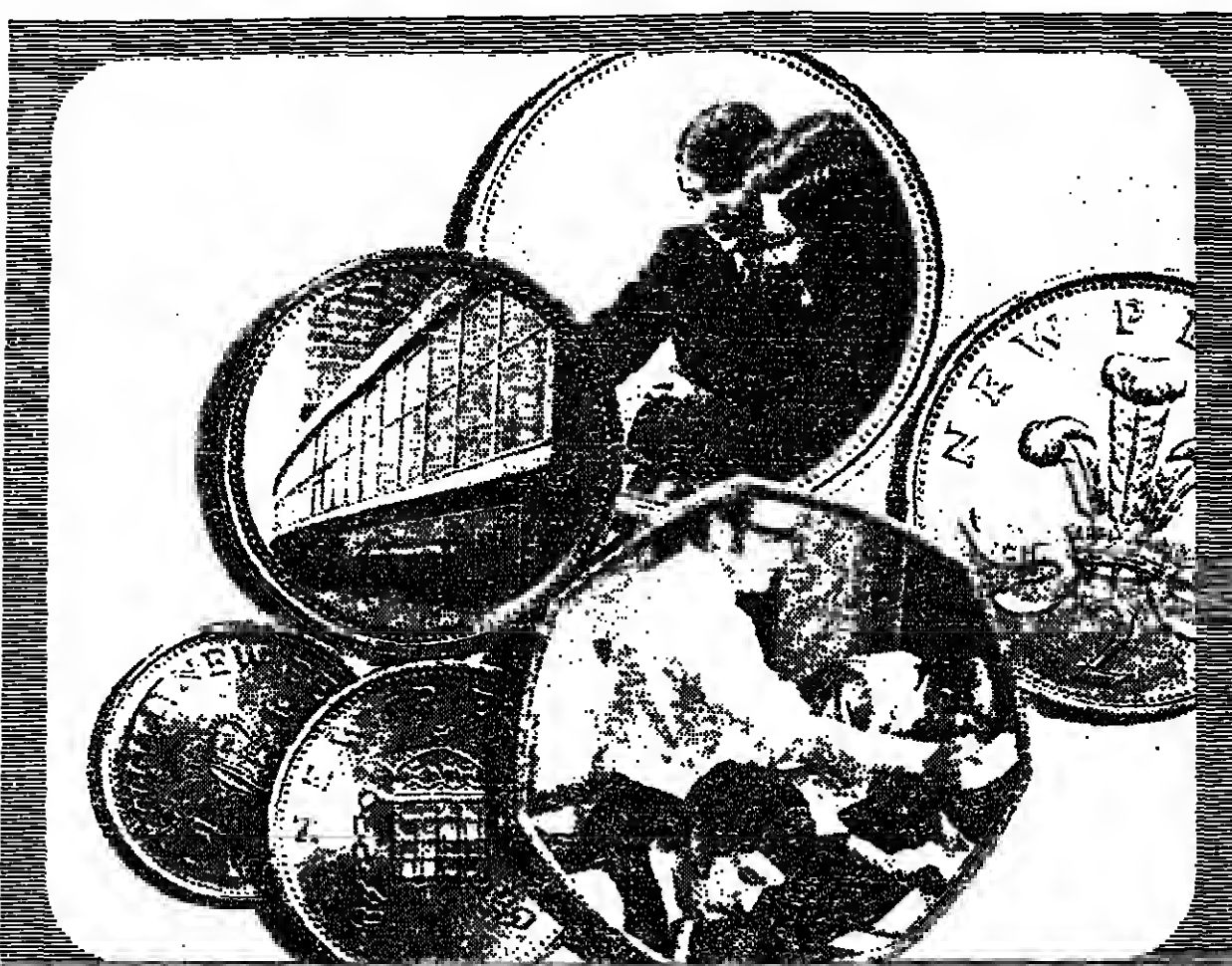
Signature (2)

S.Tel.

Stockbrokers applying for units should place their stamp here.



# WILLIAMS & GLYN'S BANK LIMITED



**It's not  
what  
we'll pay  
you now  
that  
counts**

—it's the prospects we'll offer to ambitious young men seeking an interesting and secure career. Williams & Glyn's Bank, the Bank formed last year by the amalgamation of Glyn, Mills & Co., The National Bank and Williams Deacon's Bank, is seeking school-leavers who expect to achieve passes this summer in at least four 'O' levels (including Maths and English) and preferably some 'A' levels. They will be given the opportunity to be trained, both inside the Bank and by day-release, to fill management positions with the fifth largest Bank in England and Wales. Starting salaries for 'O' level entrants are £486 at 16 and £540 at 17. 'A' level entrants will receive £645 at 18, plus large town allowances (£180 for central London). The Bank offers excellent opportunities for rapid progress to staff showing management potential. There are also many opportunities to take part in sport and other social activities.

## The bank you want to work for

For interview or more information, please write quoting Reference No. 57 to:  
Mr. I. C. Robertson, Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited, P.O. Box 448, 20 Birch Lane, London, EC3P 3DP.  
or, Mr. J. K. Wild, Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited, P.O. Box 356, Mosley Street, Manchester, M60 2BE.

A member of the National and Commercial Banking Group.

## WHAT YOU CAN TAKE UP WITH 5 'O' LEVELS.

Your five 'O' levels are the starting point. But to get accepted as a naval helicopter pilot, you'll first have to satisfy us you're up to it. For it's a demanding job. It calls for brains and guts. Like knowing how to land on a pitching deck in bad weather conditions. Or to handle an air sea rescue operation in a howling force 8 gale. Or to put down commandos in the Arctic Circle. We expect a lot. But being a naval officer, you get a great deal out of this exciting job. Such as the travel. Knowledge you're doing a worthwhile job. The responsibility. (You could become a fully qualified pilot at 20.) And

rewards which can be as high as £3,000 a year as a Lieutenant of 26. If you're interested, send the coupon. We'll take things up from there.

**Short Career Commission:** You can serve for 8 years with the advantage of £2,100 a year—plus a pensionable commission. You must be over 17 and under 25, with at least 5 'O' levels (including Maths and English) and a good character.

**Full Career Commission:** You must be between 17 and 25, with at least 5 G.C.E. 'O' levels including 2 'A' levels or equivalent.



Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of birth \_\_\_\_\_  
Captain P.J.F. Beeson, M.V.O., R.N.,  
Old Admiralty Building, London, S.W.1.  
Please send me the details about joining the Royal Navy as a helicopter pilot or observer.

**RN**  
ROYAL NAVY

## Professional training as a valuation surveyor

**ON FULL  
PAY!**

**'A' LEVELS  
BETWEEN  
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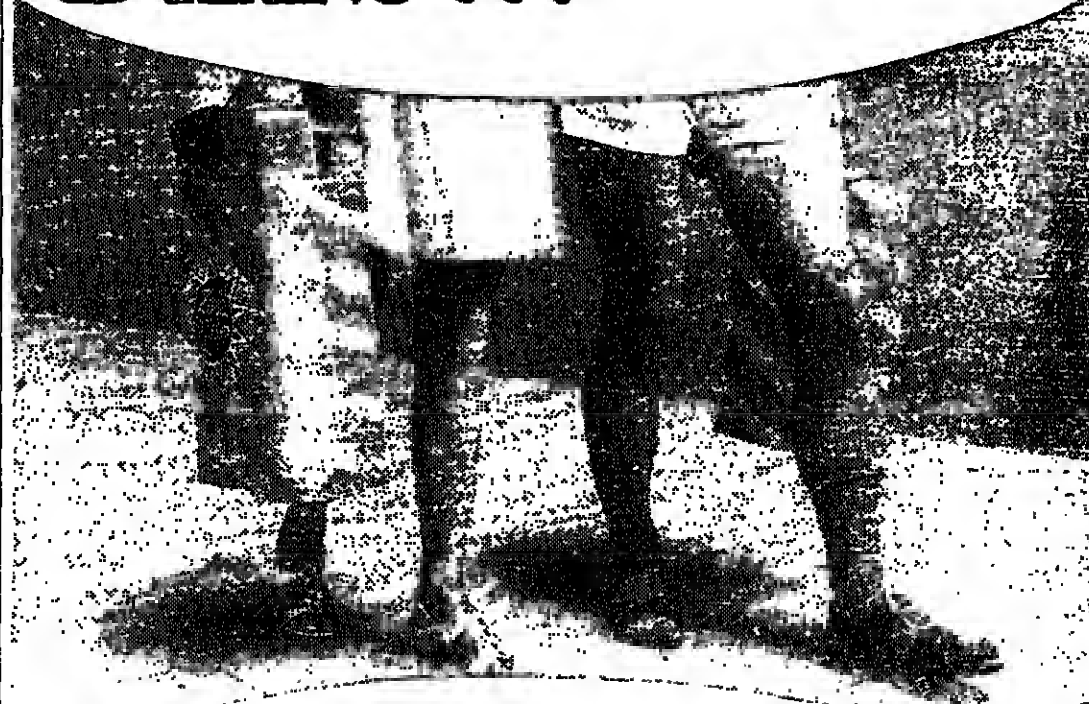
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# French Caro no match for Mill Reef

By JOHN LAWRENCE

**MILL REEF** struck an unforgettable blow for the younger generation yesterday—running clean away with the 84th Eclipse Stakes in record time.

Behind him Caro and Welsh Pageant, two of the best horses Europe were left floundering and the 1971 English Derby now stands established as a contest of true vintage quality.

## Slaughtered

For yesterday there were none of the arguments which have followed some recent Eclipse. In their place we saw two good horses slaughtered on one hand by a great one and on the other by a horse trained in France.

Well as to that we shall never know, but certainly Caro, much the best of the two trained in France over this distance, was

given every conceivable chance. He may, in fact, have been lucky to finish second for the race's only serious misfortune had been the Welsh Pageant.

Lester Pigott jumped him boldly off in front of him at once Mill Reef's pace-maker, Bright Beam, was driven past and as they slowed down the French string, the French second string, Quibracho simply could not find the speed to do the job he came for.

Behind him Mill Reef was always cruising easily—easily that in the stands his trainer Ian Balding was afraid they might not be going fast enough. But he never had any doubts about the Derby winner's performance.

It was then, just over two furlongs out, as the pace-maker fell back exhausted and Caro moved on outside Mill Reef that Pigott

behind a Mill with two punctures. Before anything could be done they were carried back willy nilly last of all and did not win the race.

But only the minor places, not the result were affected for as all this was happening Lewis glanced across at Caro and saw his triumph written clear as Philip person went for the whip. For perhaps 50 yards under extreme pressure Caro hung on to Mill Reef, but then he was all.

As usual, Mr. Paul Mellon's colt took a few strides to build the crescendo of his speed—and that was the only unusual thing about yesterday's performance. For throughout the last furlong he seemed to quicken and quicken again until in the end he was alone in solitary splendour.

Clipped and cheered all the way up the rhododendron walk Mill Reef entered the unsatisfactory enclosure to a welcome such as Sandown last heard in Ardeley. But through it all he remained calm, elegant and happy as a picture every bit as lovely as any in his owner's famous and priceless collection.

Stronger He looked in fact—and I've very little doubt about it—better, bigger and stronger than ever before in his life. Both Balding and Lewis confirmed that view and Lewis said simply: "It was even easier than the Derby."

Balding says that the champion's next race will be the King George and Queen Elizabeth Stakes at Ascot. After that Mill Reef, whose time yesterday was a clear three-fifths of a second faster than his best, will be given a well earned rest and no decision has yet been made about his autumn programme.

As to whether or not we will see him again, however, as we left this memorable multi-scene there still hangs unanswered the question: how good must a horse be to win the Derby?

I must say I find it harder than ever to believe that any horse could really be a genuine class horse in front of the Mill Reef we saw yesterday. But as to that, only the future can tell, and I suppose we must wait and wait until this very day next year.

## Cycling

### Nevers on Sunday

The 126 competitors in the Tour de France cycle race had a rest in Le Touquet yesterday before flying on to Paris. There were 126 competitors in the seventh stage in Nevers in Central France.

## Today's sport

**ATHLETICS**—Canterbury: Johnnie Trotter, 100m, 11.2; 200m, 24.5; 400m, 58.5; 800m, 2:15; 1,600m, 5:45; 3,200m, 12:15; 6,400m, 25:15; 12,800m, 51:15; 25,600m, 1:02:15; 51,200m, 2:03:15; 102,400m, 4:04:15; 204,800m, 8:05:15; 409,600m, 16:10:15; 819,200m, 32:21:15; 1,638,400m, 64:32:15; 3,276,800m, 128:43:15; 6,553,600m, 256:54:15; 13,107,200m, 513:05:15; 26,214,400m, 1,026:10:15; 52,428,800m, 2,052:20:15; 104,857,600m, 4,104:40:15; 209,715,200m, 8,209:20:15; 419,430,400m, 16,418:40:15; 838,860,800m, 32,837:20:15; 1,677,721,600m, 65,674:40:15; 3,355,443,200m, 131,349:20:15; 6,710,886,400m, 262,698:40:15; 13,421,772,800m, 525,397:20:15; 26,843,545,600m, 1,050,794:40:15; 53,687,091,200m, 2,101,589:20:15; 107,374,182,400m, 4,203,178:40:15; 214,748,364,800m, 8,406,356:40:15; 429,496,729,600m, 16,812,712:40:15; 858,993,459,200m, 33,625,424:40:15; 1,717,986,918,400m, 67,250,848:40:15; 3,435,973,836,800m, 134,501,696:40:15; 6,871,947,673,600m, 269,003,392:40:15; 13,743,895,347,200m, 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302,870,893,993,149,866,016,608:40:15; 15,474,250,491,067,253,447,111,065,600m, 605,741,787,986,299,732,033,216:40:15; 30,948,500,982,134,506,884,222,131,131,200m, 1,211,483,575,972,599,464,066,432:40:15; 61,897,001,964,269,017,768,444,262,262,262,400m, 2,422,967,151,945,198,928,132,864:40:15; 123,794,003,928,538,034,536,888,524,524,524,800m, 4,845,934,303,890,397,857,265,728:40:15; 247,588,007,857,076,069,073,769,048,769,048,800m, 9,691,868,607,780,795,714,531,456:40:15; 495,176,015,714,138,138,147,538,197,538,197,600m, 19,383,737,215,561,583,062,862,912:40:15; 990,352,031,428,276,276,294,576,394,576,394,800m, 38,767,474,431,123,166,125,725,825,825,826:40:15; 1,980,704,062,856,552,552,589,152,792,589,152,800m, 77,534,948,862,246,332,251,551,651,651,652:40:15; 3,961,408,125,713,105,105,118,204,584,584,584,800m, 155,069,897,724,492,664,503,103,303,303,304:40:15; 7,922,816,251,426,210,210,236,408,568,568,568,800m, 310,139,795,448,985,328,100,606,606,606,607:40:15; 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635,166,301,079,520,2944,2176,1088,544,544,544,800m, 1,270,332,602,159,040,5888,4352,2176,1088,544,544,544,800m, 2,540,665,204,318,080,11776,8704,4352,2176,1088,544,544,544,800m, 5,081,330,408,636,160,23552,17408,8704,4352,2176,1088,544,544,544,800m, 10,162,660,817,272,320,47104,34816,17408,8704,4352,2176,1088,544,544,544,800m, 20,325,321,634,544,640,94208,69632,34816,17408,8704,4352,2176,1088,544,544,544,800m, 40,650,643,269,088,128,188416,139264,69632,34816,17408,8704,4352,2176,1088,544,544,544,800m, 81,301,286,538,176,256,376832,278528,139264,69632,34816,17408,8704,4352,2176,1088,544,544,544,800m, 162,602,573,076,352,512,753664,557056,278528,139264,69632,34816,17408,8704,4352,2176,1088,544,544,544,800m, 325,205,146,152,704,1011,507328,1114112,557056,278528,139264,69632,34816,17408,8704,4352,2176,1088,544,544,544,800m, 650,410,292,304,1402,2146,2228,2228,1114,557,056,278,528,139,264,69,632,34,816,17,408,8,704,4,352,2,176,1,088,544,544,544,800m, 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# Nixon puts Hanoi plan to the test

By STEPHEN BARBER in Washington

**P**RESIDENT NIXON considers the latest Communist offer of a ceasefire and the release of American prisoners of war in return for a set withdrawal date for all United States troops from Vietnam by the end of the year.

## FINAL U.S. PLAN FOR SUEZ

By JOHN BULLOCH in Beirut

**A**MERICA is launching a near-desperate final attempt to break the Middle East deadlock.

Mr. Michael Serner, head of the Middle East section in the State Department, who is due in Cairo today, will present the "final" American proposals for the reopening of the Suez Canal, linked to guarantees that this time America can and will "persuade" Israel to go along with the plan.

At the same time, Arab officials see recent American moves as the threat which goes with the promise. The visit by Mr. Richard Helms, CIA Director, in Tel Aviv is regarded throughout the Arab world as the most hostile act so far by the American Administration.

**"HAWKISH" VIEW**

There has been widespread emphasis on the reportedly "hawkish" character of the CIA, compared with the State Department. Mr. Rogers and his officials are regarded in Arab countries as realistic in their assessment of the Middle East position, if not actively pro-Arab.

The Tel Aviv visit is seen as the first overt move in a campaign to draw Israel into the American dominated Western defence set-up.

## Jews clash in bus dispute

By Our Staff Correspondent in Jerusalem

The appearance of buses on a main approach road in Jerusalem yesterday, in contravention of a municipal ordinance forbidding them on the Sabbath (Saturday), led to a clash between ultra-religious Jews and non-observant Jews. A policeman was seriously injured.

The religious Jews stoned the buses and denounced police as "Gestapo Nazis". When American Jews chanted "Jewish power" spectators replied with shouts of "Join the Army". Bottles and stones were thrown.

## AGATHA CHRISTIE

Dame Agatha Christie, 80, the crime novelist, has been discharged from the Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre, Oxford, a spokesman said yesterday. She was admitted after breaking her leg on June 15 at her home in Wallingford, Berks.

# Rusk supports Press

By Our Staff Correspondent in Washington

**MR. DEAN RUSK**, former Secretary of State under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, said yesterday that he felt the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* were "within their rights" to publish articles based on the Pentagon's leaked top secret Indo-China archive.

He observed wryly that there would be a tendency in future for leading officials to commit fewer of their thoughts to paper. "I personally underestimated the determination and persistence of the North Vietnamese," he said on television—the first high ex-official to speak out. "But I also overestimated the ability of the American people to accept a protracted conflict."

"One has to accept the possibility of human error. Those pressing for us to get out today, regardless . . . may be making the mistake of their lives."

## NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Mr. Rusk denied that he had ever advocated the use of nuclear weapons in Vietnam. The subject of nuclear weapons was prominent in the latest rash of disclosures from the secret files disclosed in American newspapers yesterday.

Threats from the Attorney-General, Mr. John Mitchell, that his Justice Department was contemplating proceedings against editors, publishers and others under the Espionage Act had no effect on stemming the flood of revelations in the American Press.

Nor did the plaintive appeal of Mr. William Rogers, Secretary of State, who said American diplomatic confidentiality was being gravely compromised, have much impact either.

The *Washington Post* and the *State Department* both said in their stories that the topic of nuclear arms in connection with the Vietnam war arose under President Johnson.

## CONFLICTING ADVICE

The Post said Mr. Johnson was given "conflicting advice" in 1964 that if America failed to use its full conventional strength in Vietnam it could end up in a nuclear war.

The *Post-Dispatch* said that Mr. Rusk told Gen. Nguyen Khanh, Saigon, that America would use nuclear arms if China came into the war, but that he did so indirectly by saying that America would not "allow itself to be bled white."

Editorial Comment — P.16; Conversion of Vietnam Hawk — P.17.

## P.C. and boy hurt in clash

Sunday Telegraph Reporter

P.C. David Ryan, 26, and a 15-year-old deaf and dumb boy who went to help him were injured in fighting at a political meeting in Wood Green High Road, North London. Both were detained in hospital.

Shopkeepers called for police when they thought the meeting was obstructing the pavements and hindering shoppers. Three men and a woman were later charged with assault on police or obstruction.

The groups at the meeting were the North London Alliance for Peace, the Workers' Rights, Women's Lib. and the India Progressive Study Group.

# Tourists bring life's hurly-burly to the steps of St. Paul's



Sunday Telegraph pictures

**GALEITY**, mingling with reverence, reflected by visitors to St. Paul's Cathedral, one of London's main attractions now that the tourist season is reaching its peak. Complaints of tourists with choicest and cameras at the Cathedral were made last week by Lord Mancroft, President of the London Tourist Board, when he called for quality rather than quantity among visitors to Britain. He was answered by the Dean of St. Paul's, the Very Rev. Martin Sullivan, who said the Cathedral should "speak to people in the middle of life's hurly-burly, and something of them should rub off on to us."

Continued from Page One

## WIMBLEDON BAN

will depend on the crowd-drawing appeal of those professionals not under contract.

These include the Americans, Cliff Richey, Stan Smith—yesterday's beaten finalist—and the Eastern Europeans, Jan Kodeš (Czechoslovakia) and Ili Nastase (Romania). Roger Taylor and Mark Cox, of Great Britain, are members of Mr. Hunt's group.

Mr. Hunt bitterly feels he has been misrepresented in yesterday's announcement. He insists: "It has never been our intention to harm tennis or Wimbledon. We have not made any demands, and we even agreed to send all our players next year to the 'Big Three' on a cost-only basis."

"But the Federation insisted on an agreement on the extent of our commitment in their other tournaments in Europe as well, or nothing at all."

## Loss of £250,000

All the angry feelings at yesterday's meeting were directed at Mr. Hunt. He was accused for having broken the sport only for financial gain. In fact Mr. Hunt's backing of the professional group has far from making a profit, cost him an estimated £250,000.

Contractors with his players are believed to range from Laver's £32,000 yearly guarantee to the £5,000 of lesser professionals like St. John and Cox.

Mr. Hunt moved on to the world tennis scene at Wimbledon last year when he merged the two professional groups and took on 16 more players to form a troupe of 32 professionals under the title, World Championship Tennis Inc.

It provides £1 million in prize money for a 16-event tour, ment, U.S. and British, Mr. Hunt is the son of Harold.

son Hunt, who started out as a cotton farmer and built his fortune in oil. Now the family has vast oil and property interests.

After winning the title for the third time by beating Stan Smith, who is not a contract professional, John Newcombe expressed his opinion about yesterday's developments.

"There are a couple of things people should realise. One is that Lamar Hunt is not a Texas oilman of the sort one sees in films. Above all, he is a sportsman."

"If he makes money out of the game, all well and fine, but first and foremost he is in tennis because he loves it."

"The second is that of 32 players in the world group, 28 would have to go back to the hill-and not just because they see him as a fairy godfather."

Mr. Hunt, having calmly taken an avalanche of criticism on the chin at the Press conference, remained adamant, that there were no demands to the Federation.

He said: "This list of 'demands' that have been published were simply points for discussion with the Federation. There were no demands, and theirs which were likewise not acceptable to us."

## No demands

"I was always insistent that it should not be said they had rejected my 'demands'. The breakdown was on the overall possibility of a joint Grand Prix."

"The figure of £20,000 promotion fee mentioned is more or less what we are getting now. I do not quite understand Mr. David's remarks. He was not even in the negotiations."

One of the group's suggestions was that they should have a say in which balls were used. They would like to grow a competition among manufacturers instead using always the same balls as at Wimbledon.

Mr. Hunt does not have under contract any women players. The "Women's Lib" professional group will, therefore, not come under the ban.

Several foreign delegates of the Federation whom I spoke to yesterday believe that some Federation tournaments, particularly in America, Australia and South Africa will collapse without the group players.

## Pakistan atrocities

Continued from Page 1

agn that we were there, so it is clear the fighting is still going on."

Mr. Bottomley confirmed this and said it was horrifying to see that some of the wounded. They had seen a refugee with an arm chopped off and another with a hand chopped off.

There was no doubt, said Mr. Jessel, that the Army had shot people in many villages and that the rest had fled in terror as their homes were burnt. This was happening even now, particularly in Hindu areas.

"I doubt whether President Yahya Khan can be fully aware of the Army's conduct," said Mr. Jessel. "He seemed an honourable and decent man. I can't believe he would tolerate this behaviour and I can only assume that not all the information is getting through to him."

Later Mr. Jessel said: "We ought to expect higher standards of behaviour from the Army than from the mob. I spoke to between 20 and 25 refugees in India, and asked them if they wanted to go back to their homes in East Pakistan."

## Secession feared

"Invariably they replied that they would go back only when they thought it was safe to do so, or when the Army moved out, or if Sheikh Mujib (the East Pakistan secessionist leader) said it was safe."

Mr. Jessel said the atrocities had caused such bitterness among the people of East Bengal that he thought a settlement reuniting Pakistan was no longer possible. Secession appeared inevitable.

Mr. Prentice said a tragic mistake had been made in seeking a military solution to the problem of East Pakistan. He did not agree with some of his Parliamentary colleagues who had defended President Yahya Khan's handling of the situation, because it was this which had resulted in the refugee problem.

Indians find Haven—P.2

## 'Hostile' cry by Pakistan

By Our Correspondent in Karachi

Pakistan yesterday directed its London High Commissioner, Mr. Salman A. Ali, to resign from the vice-presidency of the Royal Commonwealth Society.

Mr. Ali, who had been in London for a year, was accused of being "hostile" to the society, which is a body of British and Commonwealth politicians and public figures.

Mr. Ali had been in London for a year, was accused of being "hostile" to the society, which is a body of British and Commonwealth politicians and public figures.

## Today's Weather

Midnight Forecast

GENERAL SITUATION: A weak trough of low pressure is expected to be almost stationary near W. Scotland.

LONDON, MIDLANDS: Dull becoming sunny. Wind E. light, perhaps southerly. Max. 78° (23°C).

S.E. ENGLAND, W. ENGLAND, S.W. ENGLAND: Dull becoming sunny. Coastal fog. Wind E. moderate. 75° (23°C). Cooler on coasts.

CHANNEL IS.: Sunny. Wind E. moderate. 64° (18°C).

S.W. ENGLAND, WALES: Dry. Sunny spells. Wind S.E. light. 77° (25°C).

N.W. ENGLAND, N.E. ENGLAND, S.W. ENGLAND, EDINBURGH, S.W. SCOTLAND: Dry. Thunder showers. Wind S.E. light. 70° (21°C).

ISLE OF MAN, ARDERY, S.W. SCOTLAND, GLASGOW, CEN. HIGHLANDS, MURRAY FIRTH: Dry. Sunny spells. Wind S.E. light. 72° (22°C).

CAITNESS, ORKNEY, SHETLAND: Dry. Sunny spells. Wind S.E. light. 66° (19°C).

ARCTIC, N.W. SCOTLAND, N. ISLAND: Cloudy with bright spells. Wind variable light. 63° (17°C).

OVERCAST: Mainly dry and warm.

Lighting-up time 9.50 p.m. to 4.20 a.m. Sun rises 4.50 a.m., sets 8.20 a.m. Moon rises 6.30 a.m., sets 1.54 a.m. tomorrow. High water at London Bridge 11.5 a.m., 11.35 p.m. Bristol (Avonmouth) 4.2 a.m., 4.43 p.m. Dover 4.46 a.m., 5.5 p.m. Hull 5.25 a.m., 5.54 p.m. Liverpool 5.31 a.m., 5.53 p.m. Southampton 5.51 a.m., 6.58 a.m. 5.55 p.m. to 10.23 p.m.

Temperatures lunchtime locally.

## POLLEN COUNT

The pollen count in London yesterday was 53 which is high. The forecast is also high.

# Soviet planned Soyuz follow-up

By FRANK TAYLOR in Moscow

**T**HE Russians had planned to replace the three Soyuz 11 cosmonauts aboard the orbital station Salyut 1 another crew to be launched in Soyuz 12, I said yesterday.

The project had to be scrapped when the Soyuz 11 flight ended in the tragic deaths of the three men aboard.

Unofficial Soviet sources said the plan was to send up another crew within one or two days of the return to earth of the Soyuz 11 team.

The replacements were to dock their craft with Salyut and continue the research started on June 7 and which was going so successfully until the three men headed their spacecraft back to earth.

## No statement

There is still no official word on what caused the deaths. Some unofficial sources in Moscow are saying they died because of a sudden loss of pressurisation in the capsule due to a leak in the docking hatch.

Others say that the men suffered embolism in the bloodstream because of sudden depressurisation after the capsule separated from one of its stages before re-entering the Earth's atmosphere.

However, there is not likely to be any official statement until the release of the findings of the special commission which is investigating the accident.

The tragedy is bound to set the Soviet space programme back. But from what has been said in the officially controlled Press in the past few days it seems clear that the manned orbital space station programme—on which the Russians have pinned so much—will continue.

If the cause of the tragedy was loss of pressurisation, there will have to be a drastic review not only of the design of the Soyuz capsule, but also of the cosmonauts' own equipment.

Russian space head—

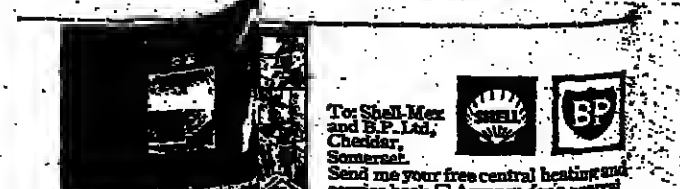
# Seven awkward questions to ask any central heating specialist.

Before you put your money into central heating, you'll obviously want to investigate every type of central heating and central heating fuel. You'd be silly not to, wouldn't you, when so much is at stake?

As a check list, Shell-Mex and B.P. central heating suggest you ask these questions when the different people from various types of central heating come to look at your house.

1. Is oil the cheapest central heating fuel in your area?
2. Will the money you save on running costs pay for your installation costs?
3. Will the system heat the whole of your house?
4. Will your home fit a fixed-price system?
5. What sort of service will you get?
6. How much extra will you pay for credit terms?
7. Can you spread your fuel bills over the year? Start by posting the coupon and talking to one of our specialists. Then compare the answers with the alternatives.

We'll be happy to take our chances with the rest.



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## TV today

### B.B.C.1

9 a.m.-9.30. Nai Zindagi — Naya Jeevan. 10.30-11.30. Service from Trinity Methodist Church, Congleton, Cheshire.

1.20 Farming: Weather. 1.45. Made in Britain. 1.58. News.

2. Wimbledon Tennis highlights.

3.10 Birth of the Blues (1941).

Hardly a vintage musical, but say it which provides a compatible background for Ring Crosby, Jack Teagarden, Mary McEvoy, and the Walter and the Porter and the Uptown Main. It is worth watching.

4.35 Basil Brush.

5.5 Life at Large — Thor Heyerdahl's Ra Expeditions, part 2, rpt.

6.5 News. 6.15. The Eighties (series on hopes and schemes for the future). Bernard Levin — Medicine. 6.45. In the Beginning (Bible stories). rpt. 6.55. Songs of Praise from Darlington Street Methodist Church, Wolverhampton.

7.25 Dad's Army, rpt.

7.55 From the Terrace (1959).

Sluggish screen version of a John O'Hara standard, notable for the scintillating screen pairing of Paul Newman and Joanne Woodward, his wife and most provocative film team-mate. They made better movies later, but this will do.

10.15 News. 10.25. Omnibus: (Julian) Bream at Stratford.

11.15 Both Sides of Europe (discussions), part 2—The End of the Commonwealth? 12.45. Weather.

\* Not Colour.

### B.B.C.2

10.35 a.m.-1. Open University — Social Sciences; Science; Mathematics; Arts; Open Forum.

1.50-6.30. John Player League Cricket — Leics v Warwick (4. Interval).

7 News Review. 7.25. A.V.M. (Animal, Vegetable, Mineral?). 7.55. The World About Us — The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau.

8.45 Music on 2—The Solti Era.

9.50 Film Night.

10.15 The Borderers, rpt.

11.5 News: Cricket scores; Weather. 11.15. Flip Wilson.

\* Not Colour.

## LONDON WEEKEND I.T.A.

10.35 a.m. Camping and Caravaning. 11. Mass from St. Michael and All Angels, Leigh Park, Havant, Hants. 12.15-12.55. Music to the Round: Alive and Kickin'—British poets: George Barker.

1.15 All Our Yesterdays. 1.45. Captain Scarlet.

2.15 University Challenge. 2.45. The Big Event — Henry Royal Regatta.

3.15 Forest Rangers. 3.45. Randall and Hopkirk (Deceased), rpt.

4.45 Golden Shot.

5.35 Jamie (serial).

6.5 News. 6.15. What Side is God On? 6.55. Stars on Sunday.

7.25 Doctor at Large. 7.55. Film: The Running Man (1963).

U.S. suspense story made by Carol Reed based on this most sensitive and unpredictable of British

directors. Lee Remick, Laurence Harvey and Alan Bates are involved in a plot to collect on a life insurance for a death that never was.

9.50 Police 5.

10 News. 10.15. "Alice Dancing" (John Gielgud plays); Dorothy Reynolds, Sylvia Colclough.

11.15 Man in the News: Stephen Murphy, Secretary of the British Board of Film Censors.

11.45. The Book of Wives.

\* Not Colour.

## A.T.V. (Midlands)

11 a.m. London. 12.15-1.55. Music to the Round: Alive and Kickin'.

1.15. Farmhouse Kitchen. 1.25. The Book of Wives.

1.45. All Our Yesterdays. 2.15. Midland Sport. 3.15. "Svengelementary" (1955 A. film). 3.45. News.

4.15. Forest Rangers. 4.45. News. 5.15. News. 5.45. News. 6.15. News. 6.45. News. 7.15. News. 7.45. News. 8.15. News. 8.45. News. 9.15. News. 9.45. News. 10.15. News. 10.45. News. 11.15. News. 11.45. News. 12.15. News. 12.45. News. 1.15. News. 1.45. News. 2.15. News. 2.45. News. 3.15. News. 3.45. News. 4.15. News. 4.45. News. 5.15. News. 5.45. News. 6.15. News. 6.45. News. 7.15. News. 7.45. News. 8.15. News. 8.45. News. 9.15. News. 9.45. News. 10.15. News. 10.45. News. 11.15. News. 11.45. News. 12.15. News. 12.45. News. 1.15. News. 1.45. News. 2.15. News. 2.45. News. 3.15. News. 3.45. News. 4.15. News. 4.45. News. 5.15. News. 5.45. News. 6.15. News. 6.45. News. 7.15. News. 7.45. News. 8.15. News. 8.45. News. 9.15. News. 9.45. News. 10.15. News. 10.45. News. 11.15. News. 11.45. News. 12.15. News. 12.45. News. 1.15. News. 1.45. News. 2.15. News. 2.45. News. 3.15. News. 3.45. News. 4.15. News. 4.45. News. 5.15. News. 5.45. News. 6.15. News. 6.45. News. 7.15. News. 7.45. News. 8.15. News. 8.45. News. 9.15. News. 9.45. News. 10.15. News. 10.45. News. 11.15. News. 11.45. News. 12.15. News. 12.45. News. 1.15. News. 1.45. News. 2.15. News. 2.45. News. 3.15. News. 3.45. News. 4.15. News. 4.45. News. 5.15. News. 5.45. News. 6.15. News. 6.45. News. 7.15. News. 7.45. News. 8.15. News. 8.45. News. 9.15. News. 9.45. News. 10.15. News. 10.45. News. 11.15. News. 11.45. News. 12.15. News. 12.45. News. 1.15. News. 1.45. News. 2.15. News. 2.45. News. 3.15. News. 3.45. News. 4.15. News. 4.45. News. 5.15. News. 5.45. News. 6.15. News. 6.45. News. 7.15. News. 7.45. News. 8.15. News. 8.45. News. 9.15. News. 9.45. News. 10.15. News. 10.45. News. 11.15. News. 11.45. News. 12.15. News. 12.45. News. 1.15. News. 1.45. News. 2.15. News. 2.45. News. 3.15. News. 3.45. News. 4.15. News. 4.45. News. 5.15. News. 5.45. News. 6.15. News. 6.45. News. 7.15. News. 7.45. News. 8.15. News. 8.45. News. 9.15. News. 9.45. News. 10.15. News. 10.45. News. 11.15. News. 11.45. News. 12.15. News. 12.45. News. 1.15. News. 1.45. News. 2.15. News. 2.45. News. 3.15. News. 3.45. News. 4.15. News. 4.45. News. 5.15. News. 5.45. News. 6.15. News. 6.45. News. 7.15. News. 7.45. News. 8.15. News. 8.45. News. 9.15. News. 9.45. News. 10.15. News. 10.45. News. 11.15.